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U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., left, and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Lums in Brussels before the meeting Monday of NATO foreign ministers to discuss the Polish situation.

# Allies Warn Russia on Poland

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service
BRUSSELS — The United
States and its European allies,
jointly blaming the Soviet Union
for the martial law in Poland, Monday tightened their economic pressure on the Polish military regime and set the stage for possible future sanctions against both Warsaw and Moscow.

The actions were spelled out in a toughly worded communiqué issued by the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization after a special meeting here called at the urging of the United

After condemning "the massive violation of human rights" in Poland, the communique called on the Polish military regime "to live up to its declared intention to reestablish civil liberties and the process of reform." It also pointed an accusing finger at the Soviet Union and said Moscow should "respect Poland's fundamental right to solve its own problems free from foreign interference."

[Tass assailed the NATO statement on Poland Monday, saying it amounted to inadmissible pressure on a sovereign state, Reuters re-ported from Moscow. In an unusually fast reaction, the agency said that the statement had shown that Sanctions Possible if Military Rule Is Not Eased, NATO Ministers Say

As one spur to moderation in Poland, the allies agreed to strike at the Warsaw government by putting in abeyance future commer-cial credits for goods other than food and suspending a decision on

negotiations to reschedule Po-land's 1982 payments on its debts to NATO governments.

In addition, after warning that "economic relations with Poland and the Soviet Union are bound to be affected" if the crisis continues, the NATO partners agreed to

study possible long-term sanctions involving energy, agricultural com-modities and other goods including high-technology exports. This threat of economic retaliation, which has been a sticking point between the United States and those West European countries that have substantial trade with the Soviet bloc, was stated in

terms allowing each ally to act "in accordance with its own situation

and legislation." That left unanswered the ques tion of how extensive and uniform

land plunged into disarray and NATO are likely to be. But the ment, which is seeking Communist chaos.]

NATO are likely to be. But the ment, which is seeking Communist bloc support in its feud with Turthe communiqué as laying the groundwork for sanctions if the

repression in Poland continues. In fact, the communique adopted almost in its entirety the lanage of a draft declaration that guage of a draft declaration that the United States had been urging on its partners in recent days. In that respect, the action marked a clear gain for the Reagan adminis-tration's efforts to get previously reluctant countries like West Ger-many to even talk about the possibility of sanctions.

#### Haig Satisfaction

U.S. satisfaction with the result was underscored by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. who told a press conference: "I consider today's meeting to be a solid success for the alliance... We sought a common near and long-term strategy to help the Polish people, and today the alliance pro-duced one."

The U.S. lobbying for a tough stance in the Polish crisis resulted in support by 14 of the 15 member countries. The new Greek govern-

key over Cyprus, abstained from endorsing the key parts of the dec-

Mr. Haig, responding to questions about whether NATO had agreed to do anything more than to talk further, conceded, "That's too soon to say." But, he noted, "We have agreed to look into the question of further action with a specificity that was lacking be-

Both Mr. Haig and NATO Sec-retary-General Joseph Luns said that specific talks on the sanctions question, probably involving eco-nomic and technical experts, are likely to begin by next week.

Referring to widespread specu-lation about whether the Polish crisis is causing disarray within the alliance, Mr. Haig said, "I hope we wouldn't sit around with a scorecard counting the actions we haven't taken and talk about Western failure."

Other steps called for in the communique include intensified efforts to focus world opinion on the plight of the Polish people

through such means as having NATO foreign ministers lead the delegations of their countries to the follow-up conference in Ma-drid on the human rights provi-sions of the Helsinki accords.

In addition, the communique said NATO governments will study such measures as further restricting the movements of Soviet and Polish diplomats and reducing or not renewing scientific and

technical exchanges.

The allies reiterated their commitment to continue the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on reducing the medium range nuclear missiles. But the communique warned:

"The Soviet Union will bear full responsibility for its actions with regard to Poland if its failure to live up to existing international obligations damages the arms control process. A return to the process of real reforms and dialogue in Poland would help create the atmos-phere of mutual confidence and restraint required for progress."

#### Spanish Party Rebukes Moscow

MADRID (Reuters) — A unanimous resolution by the Spanish Communist Party's Central Committee said Monday that the militate said Monday the mi tary takeover in Poland meant the failure of attempts to export and maintain the Soviet system.

U.S. Reported

To Seek Aid

On Embargo

Soviet Pipeline Issue

Seen as Test of Allies

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service PARIS — The Reagan administration has asked European coun-

tries and Japan to stop supplying

vital components for a new pipe-

line that would carry Soviet natu-

ral gas into Western Europe, according to diplomatic sources.

The request follows a U.S. deci-

sion to ban such shipments by

General Electric Co. It is seen as

the first major test of Western Eu-

least passively, the economic sanc-

tions imposed by President

Reagan on the Soviet Union after

the declaration of martial law in

prepared to stand with us on this,"

generally reluctant to impose eco-

nomic sanctions against the Soviet

a senior U.S. diplomat said.

"We'll see whether our allies are

West European governments are

ss to support, al

# U.S. Decides Against Selling **Advanced Fighters to Taiwan**

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, seeking to avert a falling out with China, announced Monday that it has decided against selling new high-performance jet fighters to Taiwan "because no military need for such aircraft ex-

It said, however, that it would make available to the Taiwan government "items necessary for self

In a statement read by Alan Romberg, the assistant State Department spokesman, the administration said it has "attached a high value" to continuing the longstanding U.S. policy of providing arms and equipment to Taiwan, enabling the Taiwanese "to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability.

The statement said, however, that the State and Defense departments, which have studied Taiwan's defense needs for many months, have concluded that "no sale of advanced fighter aircraft to Taiwan is required because no mil-

itary need for such aircraft exists." "Taiwan's defense needs can be met as they arise and for the fore-

aircraft now in the Taiwan inventory with comparable aircraft and by an extension of the F-5E co-production line in Taiwan," it con-

The administration noted that, on the basis of the study of Taiwan's military needs, it has "already taken steps to sell Taiwan items necessary for self defense [and] we anticipate further steps of this sort."

Taiwan had sought to obtain ei-ther Northrop's F-5G Tigershark or General Dynamic's F-16, advanced jet planes. The decision announced Monday, considered certain to disappoint the Taiwanese Washington's priorities over the

contentious issue. being conveyed to Peking by John H. Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, who flew to the Chinese

The administration decision is capital over the weekend.

Mr. Holdridge conducted secret talks with Chinese officials Monday, and diplomatic sources said that Mr. Holdridge is trying to push the Chinese toward a compromise of the long-smoldering is-sue by forswearing U.S. sales of the more advanced FX fighter sceable future by replacing aging sought by the Taiwanese.

Peking initially appeared to remain uncompromising, however, saying in a commentary issued Monday by the Chinese news agency that the nation's "principled stand against any U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is consistent and definite"

definite." Sources in Washington said that Mr. Holdridge would tell the Chinese leaders that the administra-tion will not provide Taiwan with either the FX fighter plane or the Harpoon anti-ship missile, weapons more sophisticated than those sold to Taiwan by previous administrations.

At the same time, Mr. Holdridge ed to make clear that sale of other weapons will continue, including new sales of the F-5E fighter, which is already a mainstay of Taiwan's arsenal.

According to congressional sources, the administration has decided to divide its continuing sales to Taiwan into six parts to be submitted to Congress at two-month intervals throughout the year.

In recent months China has postponed talks on enhanced military cooperation, including U.S.-Chinese arms deals, due to concern about the potential sale of highprofile aircraft to Taiwan. China (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### Army Is Said To Discount Walesa Role

#### **Future of Solidarity** Still Under Debate

By Brian Mooney

WARSAW — Poland's military authorities have started to consider discounting the leader of the sus-pended. Solidarity trade union, Lech Walesa, in their plans for the future, well-informed sources said on Monday."

Mr. Walesa has been under house arrest since martial law was imposed on Dec. 13. The sources said the Military

Council of National Salvation had planned originally to persuade Mr. Walesa to resume the leadership of Solidarity after it had been trimmed of radicals, dissidents and others regarded as dangerously anti-Communist.

They said that Mr. Walesa's refusal to cooperate had forced a change of plan. They said the authorities now felt that, in the long term, he could be replaced as leader of any new union receiving official recognition.

#### New Committees

But the sources said that no de-cisions had been made on the future of Solidarity. Opinions among the country's leaders were divided between those who wanted to crase the name and those who wanted to revive the organization as a tamed version of the original, they said.

There were further signs on Monday of the political indecision surrounding the future of the Communist Party, whose power for the moment has been taken by the military.

The party daily, Trybuna Ludu, gave prominence to reports of Committees of National Redemption being set up across the country to support the work of the military council.

Trybuna Ludu said that the pur-

expelled from the party, they added, and the process of checking people in important jobs and asking them to sign loyalty pledges was continuing.

A Soviet-made LOT jet arrived in Frankfurt airport with 25 passengers on Monday as the Polish

airline resumed some of its regular flights for the first time since the imposition of martial law.

Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, in a sermon Sunday evening, again The Bonn-Paris relationship has

condemned the practice of seeking loyalty oaths. He also attacked the authorities for holding thousands of Poles in internment camps and arresting hundreds more.

lies, interned people, people separated from their families. Sometimes we do not know if they are well. It is a pain for all of society,"

troubles are connected with the many interviews that are aimed at

obtaining a declaration of loyalty," he continued, adding that this posed a serious problem of conscience.

Poland's minister for economic reform, Władysław Baka, was quoted by Trybuna Ludu Monday saying that worker control of factories must be "introduced or restored" as soon as conditions permit. But he said that Poland had to live through a "discipline restoration period of martial law before worker self-management could happen.

#### Soviet-Polish Condemnation

MOSCOW (Reuters) - The Soviet and Polish foreign ministers condemned what they termed Western interference in Poland's affairs in talks here on Monday,

Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Czyrek met in the first reported contacts at government level between the two states since martial law was

rope's willing

Poland.

bloc if their existing trade links might be hurt. But the 10 European Economic Community countries said last week that they wanted "close and positive consulta-tions" with the United States "to avoid any step which would compromise" Mr. Reagan's sanctions.

### GE Sale Stopped

Meanwhile, West Germany, which would manufacture much of the steel pipe and supply most of the engineering knowledge for the pipeline, remains firmly in favor of the deal, as Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told Mr. Reagan in Washington last week.

The United States Friday pre-vented GE from selling \$175 million in components for gas turbine compressors that were to have been built under license by three European engineering concerns,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

The Autociated Free A Chicago firefighter paused after battling warehouse fire that enguised two buildings in minus-32 Celsius weather.

### INSIDE

### N.Y. Stocks Fall

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, despite strong showings by American Tele-phone & Telegraph and International Business Machines, fell sharply Monday on investor concerns about interest rates. Page 7.

#### RefugeeTragedy

Describing the agonizing voyage of one refugee group from Vietnam, the U.S. Embassy in Malaysia said in a cable: "For unrelieved, repetitive brutaliry, the story is one of the worst

# Winds Lash at Europe; Air Traffic Disrupted

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Cold winds
whipped across Europe for the
fourth consecutive day Monday,
closing airports and blocking efforts to clear roads leading to iso-lated towns and to open major commuter highways and railroads. In the United States, record temperatures in the minus-29 Cel-

sius (minus-20 Fahrenbeit) range were common across the North, while the cold reached into the South, plunging temperatures in several cities to their lowest levels in more than a century. At least 20 deaths were attributed to the cold

The death toll from the severe weather in Europe since Friday was at least 23. Although the snowstorms of the last three days abated, plunging temperatures and rising floodwaters - blamed for at ter mains. least 19 deaths - ravaged the region for another day.

minus 27 Celsius Sunday.

#### Flights Disrupted

In England, both London airports, Heathrow and Gatwick, were open but flights were delayed or canceled. In Belgium, Brussels Airport was closed Monday morning after a snowfall. Airports in eastern France were closed, and 80 percent of the flights at Orly Airport near Paris were canceled. Flights out of Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport were canceled or delayed by an hour or more.

In Britain, rail lines between cities and rural areas, particularly in the southwest, were still not cleared early Monday.

Traffic slowed to a crawl in West Germany's industrial Ruhr region. Bavaria recled under icy gusts and drifting snow, "Munich is like a dead city," a policeman said Sunday. Few motorists ven- living memory. tured out and streetcars were at a

were called out to restore shipping

and ferry services and unlock ice-Broken ice blocked the river Vis-

tula, flooding Plock province in Poland. The governor declared the region a disaster area, troops evac-uated 4,000 people and officials feared drinking water had been

In Prague, the temperature fell to minus 21 degrees Celsius early Monday, within a degree of the 200-year-old record for the date. In Yugoslavia, snowstorms brought down power lines, para-lyzed road and rail traffic and isolated hundreds of villages. Icy run-

ways curtailed flights at the country's three major airports in Bel-grade, Zagreb and Ljubljana. The cold weather in the United States on Monday closed schools, snapped power lines and froze wa-

#### **Buffalo Paralyzed**

The temperature at Braemar in A blizzard paralyzed Buffalo, the Scottish highlands dropped to N.Y., and officials said it was potentially as dangerous as the blizzard that struck the city in 1977. Buffelo Airport, schools and numerous businesses were shut.

On Sunday night the cold wave had pushed south and east, pushing temperatures below freezing from central Texas to southern Mississippi and central Georgia. The temperature rose slowly in Chicago after dropping to minus 32 Celsius on Sunday, the coldest

day in the city's history. Sunday's wind-chill factor - the combination of cold and wind that cause heat loss, as expressed in degrees of cold — was minus 100 Fahrenheit in Minnesota, making

it the coldest U.S. state. In England, a Royal Automobile Club spokesman said "the nation has disappeared under arctic snow that has created the worst overall driving and travel conditions in

Wales was still virtually cut off from the rest of Britain by snow In the Baltic Sea, icebreakers Monday in the worst winter weather for almost 20 years.

#### pose of the committees was to work "for as swift as possible a return to normal life and to consolidate people of divergent views around a patriotic platform of concern for the homeland."

Political analysts said that the committees could become the basis of a new political movement to replace the largely discredited and weakened Communist Party.
The future course of the Warsaw

military government and the position of the Polish Communist Parry were expected to dominate talks which Foreign Minister Jozef Czy-rek began Monday in Moscow with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko.

Communist sources in Warsaw said that the only consistent activity within the party at present was a continuing wave of purges. Mem-bers who handed in their cards in protest against the military takeover were being systematically sacked from their jobs, the sources

### been increasingly strained by the crisis in Poland. Page 2.

We experience sorrow. There are arrested people in many fami-

"Additional misfortunes and

Tass reported.

# imposed on Poland on Dec. 13.

# The Polish Inquisition: Judging the Loyalty of the Press

### Chief of Propaganda Estimates That Only 1,500 of 7,000 Newsmen Will Escape Dismissal

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service
WARSAW — "I can tolerate the news, but I can't stomach the commentaries," a Polish intellectual explained to a guest the other night as he walked angrily to his television set and switched it off.

His reaction was typical among Poles as they watched what had become the East bloc's liveliest, most informative news media transformed into a crude propaganda machine rivaling that of the Soviet Union after martial law was im-

So many share that view that Poles now joke that the

transformation is actually part of a government energy-saving program. Television is so bad that no one watches and the country thus saves a lot of electricity. The transformation, however, is no joke to Polish journalists, who are living through an unprecedented purge of their ranks. An estimated 7,000 Poles made their living as report-

#### nist Party propaganda chief, Stefan Olszowski, has reportedly said he believes that no more than 1,500 journalists are fit to keep their jobs in the "new Poland."

ers and editors in the print and electronic news media be-

fore the Dec. 13 martial-law decree. The hard-line Commu-

Loyalty Oaths While that may overstate the extent of the purge, there is no doubt that hundreds — if not thousands — of Polish journalists have already been fired. Moreover, humiliating ideological verifications" are taking place to weed out undesirables at almost all major news organizations. "It's a very distasteful experience," said a depressed columnist

In the state radio and television organization, with a combined reporting, technical and administrative staff of 5,000. only 1.000 have been permitted to keep their jobs pending verification, a well-informed party source said. The screening process will require "political conversations" with each

NATIONALINE <u>EMERICA</u> LE LA LA LA LA TRANSPORTE EN EN EN

staff member, and the signing of loyalty oaths. Also, the source said, all members of the Solidarity independent trade union will have to sign a pledge to renounce their memberships, because no union activity is to be allowed in the future at the organization.

In part, the party source said, what has happened to the Polish news media in the last month is a result of Soviet pressure. Moscow began pressing the Polish leadership in the first days of Solidarity's existence to keep a tight rein on the freedom that the press was beginning to enjoy. The most recent episode of pressure came during a meeting of Socialist press officials in Prague late last year.

#### Case Against Censorship

The Russians have also urged tighter control over representatives of Western news media based in Poland, according to the party source. It is a view shared by Mr. Olszowski but being opposed by others in the civilian leadership who believe that the censorship imposed on foreign journalists in the first four weeks of martial law was counterproductive.

The latter saw censorship as leading to widespread reporting of sensational rumors by Western news organizations whose Warsaw correspondents were unable to freely send more informed dispatches. Consorship was lifted last

While the Russians are giving general guidance on media matters, however, the party sources said they are not involved in the day-to-day functioning of the Polish media. They do not have to be, he added. "There are lots of local eager beavers. They're outdoing each other, trying to

Soon after the martial-law proclamation, that source said, a group of party members in the radio and television organization even tried to establish, on their own initiative, a new party committee at the organization. The old committee was "revisionist," they said, and one of their first acts was to demand the expulsion from the party of a top official of the

strate their loyalty.

The process of "verification" apparently differs slightly from one news organization to the next, but those who have been through the inquisition say it is conducted by a panel of as many as 10 persons, usually including representatives of the military, the Communist Party propaganda apparatus, the secret police, and the censorship office. Questioning

can last from five minutes to more than an hour, they say. At Kurier Polski, one of the first newspapers to have completed the process, only about half the staff survived. The questions they were asked included:

How do you assess Solidarity?

tial law was imposed)? What do you think of the Radom (Solidarity leadership) meeting (which adopted a number of radical stands

How do you assess the events of Dec. 13 (the day mar-

the week before martial law was declared)? Do you think confrontation could have been avoided? Should a journalist simply inform his readers or should he try to shape their opinions?

been able to refuse to undergo the grilling and not be penalized. The less fortunate are fired. At Kurier Polski, those dismissed got three months' severance pay.

As they await "verification," thousands of journalists are on forced "indefinite leave," and some have been told that

A few journalists, with high standings, have reportedly

if they are allowed to come back to work, the leave will be deducted from their normal vacation time. During the 16 months of Solidarity's existence, the Polish press was extraordinary by East bloc standards. The media carried reports on the privileges extended to party and gov-

erument officials, exposed corruption and mismanagement and became a key element in the spirit of reform. Journalistic fare now is without such material and newscasters appear in uniform.

Before the interrogation, Piotr was back, the man rushed up to him,

thoroughly searched — down to kicked him and ordered him to re-

# Bonn-Paris: A Relationship Strained by Poland's Crisis

By John Vinocur New York Times Service BRUSSELS - The relationship between West Germany and France, a central element in Western Europe's role in influencing in-

ternational affairs, has been increasingly strained by the situation Differing reactions to the Polish problem, both between the governments in Bonn and Paris and be-

tween West German and French public opinion, have brought new substance to a weakening of trust that has been developing since late The main factor has been

French concern about how far West Germany is willing to push its own version of détente with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union at the possible expense of the security and unity of the Western alliance. Added to this since the election last year of President Francois Mitterrand have been openly expressed fears in West Germany that the economic poli-

## **NEWS ANALYSIS**

cies of the Socialist government could strain Western Europe's eco-nomic and monetary stability.

[West German government spokesman Kurt Becker said on Monday that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit Paris on

dent Mitterrand on "topical East-West issues," Reuters reported from Bonn. Mr. Becker said that the meeting would be outside the framework of the regular summits between French and German heads of government, the next of which is in February, Reuters re-

U.S. diplomats have said that the developments in Poland brought new accents to the French concerns, stated privately for months, about what have been described as pacifist, neutralist and nationalist trends in West Germany. A U.S. official reported that Charles Hernu, the French defense minister, made "pacifism and neutralism" one of the main topics in Since the imposition of martial

law in Poland on Dec. 13, the sense of mistrust and opposing views has been intensified. In Paris recently, actor Yves Montand appeared on television wearing a olidarity badge, and advertising agencies covered billboards with enormous pictures of Polish workers so that, a representative ex-plained, the French do not forget

#### Public Outery

In West Germany, there has been little public outcry about Poland. Rather, there have been edi-

The questioning began with his alleged presence in the public gal-

lery at a trial of members of the

rightist dissident group, Con-federation for an Independent Po-

land (KPN). The interrogators

asked him repeatedly what he was

never been present at the trial,

they accused me of lying," Piotr said. "They also accused me of be-

"When I told them that I had

his shoes and socks.

doing at the trial.

with Defense Secretary Caspar W. lisher, Henri Nannen, professed Weinberger. lisher, Henri Nannen, professed disgust at the "hypocrisy" in all the talk about Poland.

Because relations between the

French Socialist Party and the West German Social Democratic Party are an important factor in the background of relations between the two governments, the depth of the French irritation was apparent in the reaction in Paris to hat were regarded as unusually timid remarks made on Poland by Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and chairman

of the chancellor's party in Bonn. The French Socialists repudiated Mr. Brandt's comments and demanded a special session of the So-

main standing. It was the only

time physical violence was actually

The interrogators adopted an-

other tactic. They said they were sorry for him because he was so

young and so easy to lead astray.

leaflets to look at and asked if he

had ever read them before. When

he told them he had not they

threatened to use the leaflets as ev

idence since they now bore Piotr's

Finally, he was handed a form

"think it over" and return the next

The following day, Piotr was led

"I'll see to it that you're thrown

out of your polytechnic," he said.

to another interrogation room.

Again he refused to sign the "loy-alty oath." The interrogator start-

fingerprints.

day at 3 p.m.

ed shouting.

the irritation was intensified because Mr. Brandt refused to attend the meeting, saying he was busy in Cyprus.

The West German attitude has been that a good part of the French public display about Poland is partly an exercise that papers over a lack of action and partly a tactic to enfeeble the Communist Party within Mr. Mitterrand's

To play down the problems, the coalition in Bonn has sought to portray the French press rather than the government as the source of the difficulty, a tactic its spokesmen also used in connection with Mr. Schmidt's visit to Washington.

The attacks in the French press have been particularly sharp, with the tone symbolized by a cartoon in the news magazine L'Express that showed Mr. Schmidt polishing the boots of Leonid L Brezhnev, the Soviet leader. If the French have worried

about West German resolve, the West Germans have suggested that the French have behaved somewhat incoherently. West German officials told reporters that French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson blocked a proposed meeting of the European Economic Community on Poland about two weeks ago, before agreeing to one last week. They also suggested that Mr. Cheysson had become very nervous at that meeting when a draft communique on Poland spoke of the inability of Communist systems to meet their peoples's desires for freedom. The Communist reference was dropped in the final version and replaced with a statement about "the totalitarian

system" in Eastern Europe.
Whatever the contradictions cited by the West Germans, the changing French attitude goes back further than Mr. Mitterrand's election victory over Valéry Gis-

#### **New Perspectives**

At a time when French and West German policies were running in parallel against U.S. attempts to impose sanctions on the Soviet Union because of its intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing encountered star-tlingly negative reaction from French public opinion after he met with Mr. Brezhnev in Warsaw in the summer of 1980.

This created new perspectives and a somewhat altered point of view, French officials have said privately. The French then noted with heightened concern that West Germany had refused to take any retaliatory action when East Germany, alarmed about its internal political mood after the creation of the Solidarity trade union in Poland, set up new border-crossing requirements that cut back the number of West German visitors.

The developing French attitude was reinforced in December, 1980, when the foreign minister then Jean Francois-Poncet, took a much harder line that Hans-Dietrich Genscher at a NATO ministerial meeting in discussions of the possiences of direct involvement in Poland.

The German stance tended to confirm the opinion of some French analysts that West German special interests, when threatened would be given a higher priority in Bonn than what Paris might want to portray as the greater interests of the West.

For the French, part of those interests are maintaining West Ger-many, reinforced by the presence of U.S. troops, as a highly armed buffer between it and the Soviet

As a result, any set of circum-stances, such as the discussion over Poland, that gives rise to questions about West German resolve seri-ously complicates relationships between two nations whose ties after World War II became a model of international reconciliation.

#### DC-10 Loses Pressure And Lands in Denver

United Press Inter-DENVER — A Capitol Air DC-10 with 215 passengers aboard lost pressurization and fell 20,000 feet — from 35,000 to 15,000 feet over Nebraska Monday before making an emergency landing at Stapleton International Airport. The plane was on a flight from

New York to San Francis Four passengers were taken to a hospital and three were released after treatment for emotional dis tress, but one was admitted for treatment of a spine injury. An airthe spokesman said that the incident was "just a decompression" and was a "very rare thing to happen. You come down real fast. The [oxygen] masks pop out the second it happens."

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# Bernard Sansaricq, reputed organizer of rebel landing in Haiti. Haiti Reports Capture

Of 3 Invading Exiles

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti -Haitian exiles claimed Monday that they have seized an island off the nation's north coast, captured a coastal town, and landed on Haiti's south coast. But the Haitian government said its forces captured three exiles and were in con-

Information Minister Jean-Marie Chanoine said that exiles who took part in the weekend invasion of Tortuga island wounded a priest and a member of the militia. He declined to say how large the invasion force was or whether any of its members were killed or in-

"Government troops captured three invaders and are in total con-trol of the island," Mr. Chanoine said. "At no time did they ever lose control of the island. The government considers the entire episode

The invaders reportedly landed Saturday on Tortuga in an attempt to generate a revolution against the island's 29-year-old president, Jean-Claude Duvalier. They reportedly came by boat and plane from the British Turks and Caicos Islands, about 100 miles to the

A group of rebels left their headquarters on South Caicos late Sunday night, British journalist Tony Summers said Monday. About 20 people, including the group's lead-er, presumably sailed for Haiti, but they did not state their destination, Mr. Summers said.

The invasion was directed by Bernard Sansaricq, 37, a Haitian exile who owns a gasoline station in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. He says he has a force of 700 men, but he was reported to have assembled only 37 for his invasion force on South Caicos Island last week. He did not take part in the Tortuga

landing, the sources said. In Miami, Roger Biamby, a spokesman for the Haitian exile

group, said he last heard from Mr. Sansarico Sunday evening. "We have lost communications since last night. He might be in Haiti at this point," Mr. Biamby said Monday.

Mr. Biamby said the invasion at-

tempt "is not over yet," but added that it was hard to determine what was happening "because of con-flicting reports by the Haitian gov-

Mr. Biamby said he learned "from sources" that a new group of exiles had invaded a coastal area in the south but that was not sure of the exact location. A diplomatic source in Port-an-Prince said Monday that the Hai-

tian government was consulting on the invasion with U.S. diplomats but that it had not requested any military aid. The diplomat said that Hairian

planes were supplying troops that were reinforcing regular military garrisons in the north.

It was not clear how the British government planned to deal with Mr. Sansaricq, who said he would not return to the United States. It impounded a planeload of weapons and ammunition that a chartered DC-3 brought to South Caicos from Miami Thursday night but let the three Americans and one Haitian aboard return to Miami with the plane.

In Washington, Rush Taylor, a State Department spokesman, said the FBI was investigating whether Mr. Sansaricq and his men had broken U.S. neutrality laws. He said any plot to launch an invasion from U.S. shores would be illegal.

Mr. Sansarica reportedly took part in unsuccessful plots against the elder Duvalier in 1963 and 1968. His picture was also on leaflets dropped on Port-au-Prince last October that called for Mr. Duvalier's overthrow.

The Duvalier government is considered friendly to the United

# **WORLD NEWS BRIEFS**

### IRA Suspected in U.K. Arms Theft

CAMBRIDGE, England — A cache of weapons has been stolen from British Army base near here and authorities believe the Irish Republican Army may have been responsible, police said Monday.

The weapons included a self-loading sniper rifle with night sight, a submachine gun and four semi-automatic pistols, an army spokesman said. He said the guns were stolen between Dec. 17 and Jan. 4. They were taken from the army's Oakington Barracks in Longstanton — headquarters of the 3d Battalion Royal Greenjackets infantry regiment, which has served extended tours in Northern Ireland.

Since the theft was discovered, police and military authorities have begun a massive search of the barracks and surrounding area, a Cambridge police official said. He added that the IRA was among the

### Record Deficit in Sweden Budget Plan

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's minority coalition government unveiled a draft budget Monday for 1982-83 that includes a record deficit and heavier foreign borrowing to help finance the shortfall.

The Center-Liberal government's proposals were accompanied by projections that included lower inflation and a return to industrial growth

after economic decline last year. The budget, which becomes effective July 1, allowed for a state deficit of 82.6 billion kronor (\$14.8 billion) on total expenditure of 251.6 billion kronor. To help finance the record deficit, Sweden would borrow between 10 billion and 14 billion kronor abroad in 1982.

#### Turkey Asked to Mediate Gulf War

BEIRUT — The Arab League has asked Turkey to try to mediate in the 16-month-old Gulf war between Iraq and Iran, Chedli Klibi, league secretary-general, said here Monday.

Mr. Klibi, who visited Ankara last week, said it was hard for the

league to mediate because non-Arab Iran was not a member. "But the league encourages positive, fruitful mediations ... The last thing we did in this connection was to ask Turkish officials during my recent visit

to undertake such mediation," he said.

On other topics, Mr. Klibi said he regretted the apparent failure of the United States to agree to the imposition of UN sanctions against Israel for its annexation of the Golan Heights. He said it is not logical for the United States to call for sanctions over the crackdown in Poland and to object to the use of them over the Golan Heights.

### Nimeiri Pledges to Back Goukouni

The Associated Press KHARTOUM - President Gaafar Nimeiri has promised Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei that Sudan will not be a base for Chadian

rebels, the state radio reported Monday. The radio quoted Foreign Minister Mohammed Mirghani as saying Sudan would reopen its embassy in the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, and resume commercial flights to Chad as a sign of support for Mr.

Goukouni's government. Hopes for an end to Chad's long civil war rose last month when Libyan troops withdrew at Mr. Goukouni's request and a peacekeeping: force of 3,000-4,000 troops was sent by the Organization for African Unity. But diplomatic sources here said Mr. Ouedden is refusing Sudan's proposal to include rebel leader Hissène Habré, Chad's former defense

minister, in reconciliation talks.

#### High Smog Levels in Ankara Kill 2

New York Times Service

ANKARA - The pollution level in Ankara reached the danger level Monday, causing two deaths, the Turkish news agency Akajans reported. The smog prompted Turkish authorities to ban central heating systems and coal stoves for 24 hours, limit the use of private cars, and order the closure of primary and secondary schools for two-and-a-half days. Adults more than 50 years old and people with heart and lung troubles were warned not to go outside. Visibility was reduced to 18 meters (20 yards) and darkness fell at 3 p.m. Monday.

The amount of sulfur dioxide reached 752 micrograms in one cubic meter of air, Turkish state radio reported. This figure is more than five times the daily maximum level set by the World Health Organization.

# Warsaw Using Interrogation as Tactic to Assert Authority

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service
WARSAW — Since the imposition of martial law in Poland, pubhic attention has focused on the fate of the thousands of Solidarity activists interned in camps around

the country. - But detention without trial is only one of a range of techniques employed by the Polish military authorities in reasserting their con-

#### 'Suspect' Scared

The deputy minister of interior said that, in addition to 5,067 people detained as of Jan. 7, nearly The legal distinction between internment and arrest is that those

AEG-Telefunken of West Germa

ny, John Brown & Co. of Britain

and Nuovo Pignone of Italy.

While a GE spokesman was quoted as saying that the compa-

ny's European licencees should be able to get the embargoed parts

from other sources, U.S. diplomats

and some European engineers were less confident. They ex-

pressed concern that the whole \$10-billion project could suffer

major delays if other NATO gov-

ernments agreed to support the

U.S. sanctions.
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companies best equipped to pro-

vide complete turbine compressor units, diplomats and engineers

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who are interned have not been charged with any crimes. A much larger number of Soli-

darity sympathizers have been fired from their jobs, detained for brief periods, persuaded to sign "loyalty oaths" or otherwise harassed for their beliefs. According to official statistics given to parliament, more than 30,000 people have been summoned before special courts for offenses under mar-

Perhaps the most common technique used by the police is that of brief interrogation. The "suspect" is picked virtually at random, questioned for several hours, and then - once he has been thor-

U.S. Is Said to Ask Allied Aid on Embargo

agree, are France's Aisthom-Atlan-

ique and Britain's Rolls-Royce.

Aisthom-Atlantique already has an order to supply the Soviet Union

with 40 gas turbine compressors

similar to those ordered for the new Siberian pipeline. That equip-ment is also to be built under li-

cense from GE, although without

importing any parts from the Unit-

The French government has al-

ready shown its reluctance to sell

strategically valuable technology

to the Russians by "downgrading" the computerized gas-measuring

devices which Thomson-CSF, a

vide for the pipeline. The move effor GE.

An account said to be that of one such suspect was recently published by an underground Solidarity bulletin. The student - let's call him Piotr - said that he had been arrested and released for no apparent reason.

His ordeal, according to the Solidarity account, began at 6 one weekday evening when two men in plain clothes showed up at his apartment. They had come, they, aid, for Piotr's brother-in-law, but they decided to take Piotr to the police station as well.

At militia headquarters, Piotr was led into a typically furnished office. The blinds were down, and several other men in plain clothes

bargo because, it was feared, the

technology involved might violate

NATO's standing prohibition of the export of strategically valuable

Rolls-Royce has already provid-

ed powerful gas turbine compressor equipment, derived from its RB-211 jet engine, for use on gas pipelines in the North Sea and

Nevertheless, British Prime Min-

ister Margaret Thatcher recently

urged the NATO allies to support

Mr. Reagan's sanctions, and offi-

cials have said it is unlikely she

goods to Soviet-bloc countries.

Canadian Arctic.

F.F. 684, S.Fr. 273, D.Kr. 882

unit of Thomson-Brandt, the big would allow the government-French electronics firm, is to pro-

The first part of the interrogation lasted for two hours, and various techniques were used. One member of the the Polish secret police kept issuing threats, while the others spoke to him politely.

Bewildered over what he was supposed to have done wrong Piotr said he had nothing to confess. The police then produced a nesses were brought in.

Two of the witnesses, both uniformed policemen, said they had been present at the KPN trial and had noticed Piotr among the spectators. The third witness was a civilian who claimed that he was a former dissident who had seen the error of his ways and decided to cooperate with the authorities. He, too, claimed to have seen Piotr at the trial.

Throughout the interrogation, the civilian stared at Piotr with a

longing to the Independent Students' Union, which I also desaying that he promised to stop his anti-state activities and "observe current laws and regulations." Piotr refused to sign the statement on the grounds that it amounted to an admission that he had broken the law in the past. He was told to

white plastic rope and ordered him to take off his shoes. Three wit-

fixed gaze. When Piotr stared

The government does not need engineers that don't respect it. Why should we invest in the likes The interrogator told Piotr that be could expect to be drafted into the army and, if he broke any of the martial law regulations in the

meantime, he would be in deep trouble. He was given another statement to sign, promising to re-turn to his hometown and saying that he was aware of the legal consequences of his activities. Someone took his identity card away, and he was kept waiting for another hour before it was returned. The parting word was given by a

member of the secret police who showed him to the door: "Whatever you say or don't say doesn't matter anyway. People like you belong to the dregs of society. It's not worth paying for your upkeep."

## U.S. Drops Taiwan Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

also threatened to downgrade dip-lomatic ties with Washington if the sale were concluded.

The Chinese authorities also took a much stronger public stand than before against continuation of the existing level of U.S. arms supply to Taiwan. Because the Chinese tolerace level seemed to be shifting, the leaders reportedly have been demanding a firm time limit on future Taiwan arms trans-

It was uncertain how they would react to Mr. Holdridge's message. There is no doubt that Taiwan and its backers in the United States would be sorely disappointed by the administration's decision.

Even before he became president, Mr. Reagan had been count-ed as a special friend of Taiwan, and Taiwan had high hopes that he would act in its favor in the White

A recent U.S. intelligence assessment concluded that the pace of China's military modernization has slowed, thus diminishing the potential threat to the island. Moreover, China's public offers of political accommodation with Taiwan have reduced the level of

#### Aid to Korea Assailed

PEKING (Reuters) — China on Monday denounced U.S. military aid to South Korea and accused Washington of obstructing the reunification of the Korean penin-

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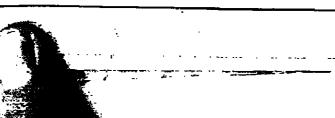
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# **U.S. Defense Strategy:** How a Buildup Results In More Being Less

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON - Of all the political axioms of Washington, one we often forget is to "watch what they do, not what they say." This is particularly worth remembering today in the area of national defense.

President Reagan, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and

## **NEWS ANALYSIS**

others have, of course, been saying a great deal about defense, and the president no doubt will speak again in his State of the Union address about how determined he is to strengthen the United States'

military capability.

Those who watch instead of listen, however, will make an intriguing discovery: The Reagan administration in the past year actually presided over a significant reduction in strategic nuclear weapons on alert as well as in the development of new weapons for the fu-

 Beginning Oct. 1, the United States had 31 ballistic-missile submarines in operation, eight fewer than the year before and 10 fewer than allowed under the SALT-1 arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

 There was only one American B-52 armed with air-launched Cruise missiles that was ready to fly as of Sept. 1. The first squadron, which originally had planned to go on alert on that date, will not be ready until December.

• One-third of the United States' nuclear explosive capability - sitting on aged Titan-2 missiles has been earmarked for retirement beginning next year. That is four years ahead of the Carter administration schedule and well before 1986, when the first of their replacement missiles, the MX, are to be deployed.

 No significant acceleration is planned by the administration for the D-5 Trident-2 missile, the next generation of submarine-launched missile, which looks now to be the weapon on which Mr. Weinberger is basing his future strategic pro-

. This lack of acceleration on the D-5 comes despite what is perhaps Mr. Reagan's largest arms-reduction action: his decision to halve Mr. Carter's plan for 200 MX missiles to 100, and then to put just 40 in siles by 1988.

• The only new weapon in the Reagan plan, the B-1 bomber, will now arrive in 1987, but it will make no significant difference even then in the basic U.S.-Soviet strategic balance of nuclear forces. The still-undefined increase in Cruise missiles, to be put on bombers and aboard ships, also will have little effect on the basic

In short, if a Democrat were in the White House today, conservative Republicans almost certainly would be accusing him of unilateral disarmament

Much of the Reagan defense

#### East Timor Priest Appeals For Aid To Avert Famine

SYDNEY - A Roman Catholic priest in East Timor has appealed for \$285,000 for food, medicine and shelter by next June to avert famine in the former Portuguese colony, the Australian Catholic Relief agency said Monday. Monsignor Martinho da Costa

Lopes, apostolic administrator of Dili, East Timor's capital, said in a letter to the official church agency that crops could not be planted last year because of Indonesian military operations. Indonesia annexed East Timor in December, 1975, shortly after Portugal gave the island its independence. Indonesian forces have been fighting the Fretilin independence move-

The Australian agency called on the Indonesian government to al-low aid groups into the territory to verify the situation. Indonesia last year refused to renew the contracts of the last two aid agencies operating in East Timor — the Interna-tional Committee of the Red Cross and the Catholic Relief Services of the United States.

Monsignor da Costa Lopes' let-ter said all able-bodied men aged between 15 and 50 were forced to take part in an Indonesian military operation to flush guerrillas from mountain strongholds and corner them in the central region of

He said those killed during the operation included "innocent children, pregnant women and defenseless people without [having committed] any crime except the desire to be free from all oppression." He said 500 Timorese were killed in one incident, a four-day siege of a local shrine.

#### Soviet Dissident's Wife Says He Is Mistreated

JERUSALEM - The wife of imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoli B. Shcharansky accused the Soviet authorities Monday of ill-treating her husband and renewed her call to world public opinion to work

Avital Shcharansky said at a press conference that her brotherin-law recently visited Mr. Shcharansky in prison in the Soviet Tata republic and reported that the authorities often hold him in solitary confinement." Mr. Shcharansky was sentenced in 1978 to 13 years imprisonment on charges of spying for the United

program, of course, is being driven by budget quandaries. Despite big increases in Pentagon spending levels, the added dollars are unable to keep pace with more rapidly es-

calating costs.

The situation was not helped, moreover, by the Carter adminis-tration's underestimates of bills for major defense programs such as the MX. Mr. Carter projected costs of \$35 billion for 200 missiles and 4,600 shelters, a figure the General Accounting Office termed

As a result, some defense experts inside and outside the administration believe, Mr. Weinberger is undertaking a surprising gamble for now, leaving himself the option of changing course next year. He appears to be hoping, they calcu-late, that at least the Soviet Union will overlook Washington's words and concentrate instead on what

far too optimistic. The reduced Reagan plan will cost \$19.4 billion

to buy 100 missiles and base only

point, not doing. Tests on Missile

Then, these officials suggest, the hope is that the Russians, too, will cut back on their expensive and threatening land-based missile pro-

An administration official, for example, noted that although the Soviets have at least one large, land-based ICBM model ready for testing and another new, solid-fuel mobile ICBM, neither has been fired off.

Instead, for the last several months, this source said, the Russians have been concentrating their tests on a large new missile for the Typhoon submarine, which is much like the Trident. Submarinelaunched missiles, this source emphasized, are unlikely to be firststrike weapons.

Another top Pentagon official remarked recently in private that he hoped when the Russians do test a new land-based ICBM. it will be the mobile one, which he said would also be less threatening to the United States.

Beneath the officials' concerns is the fact that the Reagan cutback in the MX program did more than reduce the number of missiles planned for deployment. It undermined the strategy put forward to justify the new ICBMs.

Mr. Carter's 200 MXs, each with 10 warheads, were to be the basis for a new nuclear doctrine - the so-called PD-59 announced in August, 1980. The missiles were to provide a force that not only could survive a first strike — because they were to be rotated among 4,600 shelters — but that als could retaliate in numbers capable of destroying the sile-based mis-siles the Russians had left.

#### Mystical to Most

This was all mystical to most people and nonsense to others, but to the true believers in nuclear strategy, PD-59 was a doctrine to be devoured and argued over end-

But if Mr. Weinberger now puts only 40 MXs in silos, they will be just as vulnerable to a first strike as the missiles the United States has today. And you can forget the talk about hardening the silos: it can't be done, and the administration may not even try.

Where does that leave PD-59 and all the other war-fighting strategies that the Reaganites have talked about for years?

"There has been considerable uncertainty about the substance of the Reagan administration's strategic policy," was the way that question was answered recently in an article by Donald M. Kerr, director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, and Robert H. Kupperman, executive director of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International

These two authorities on nuclear strategy say that the presidential campaign and the Reagan transi-tion gave the appearance that "a Reagan administration would react strongly, if not overreact, to the perceived Soviet threat and the socalled 'window of vulnerability.' Instead, they write, the president's programs to date "have gratified

neither hawk nor dove." If the Russians are tough on arms control and have tested a big new missile, Mr. Weinberger could push the U.S. program into high gear, perhaps even reviving the mobile-based MX and throwing in an anti-ballistic missile system.

But if the Russians remain restrained in their arms building and flexible on arms control, who knows what could happen under an administration that has pledged to be tough and acted in the oppo-

#### N.Y. Mayor Seeks Tax Surcharge

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The administra-tion of Mayor Edward I. Koch is planning to seek a surcharge of 5 to 10 percent on city and commuter income taxes to help close an expected budget gap of about \$900 million, officials said.

The surcharge, which would require approval by the state Legislature, is one of several tax measures being considered, administration officials said. Another proposal would separate some state and city business tax deductions from federal schedules so that tax cuts enacted in Washington would not reduce city and state revenues.

City budget officials said Sun-day that, barring last-minute changes, the proposal for a tax sur-charge would be in the mayor's preliminary budget for the coming fiscal year when he makes it public

# Once-Feared Office Loses Clout Under Reagan

### Domestic Policy Shop Is Not the 'Idea Factory' Conservatives Had in Mind

By Howell Raines New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - In the Johnson, Kennedy, Nixon and Carter administrations, the White House domestic policy shop was prominent and, oftentimes, feared. But President Reagan's Office of Policy Development is obscure and, sometimes, ridiculed.

Among White House aides, there are three explanations about how this came to pass.

The most speculative is that Mr. Reagan's cautious advisers, such as Edwin Meese 3d, turned it into a paper-shuffling operation so that true believers in Mr. Reagan's philosophy could not use the office as a launchine pad for the president's more radical ideas about reshaping the government.

The most widely accepted explanation inside the White House is that ambitious advisers, such as James A. Baker 3d and David A. Stockman, pre-empted the policy office's power by thrusting the Office of Management and Budget and the Legislative Strategy Group to the forefront of policy-making.

The third explanation is that Martin Anderson, the Office of Policy Development's scholarly director, purposely avoided a pow-er role, choosing instead to cast himself as the administration's ideological watchdog.

"As long as OMB and the Legislative Strategy Group are doing something I don't have to do, that's fine with me — more power to them," Mr. Anderson said in support of this third view. "But when they're doing

By William C. Rempel

Los Angeles Times Service

remember nights when the torch-

like flame atop the Texaco oil re-finery would flare into a fireball,

briefly illuminating the rows of old

brick shops along historic State Street in this river-bluff town.

And although there were period-

complaints about the 70-year-

old refinery — about emissions that damaged property of its resi-dential neighbors and about

whether it was paying its fair share

of taxes - that flame cast a warm,

comforting glow across the eco-nomic landscape of the communi-

The refinery was the town's big-gest single employer and the area's richest taxpayer. In a region stag-

gered by the recession, it was reas-

suring to many of the town's

10,000 residents to see the refinery

By Helen Dewar

and David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

tions of staggering budget deficits

into a reappraisal of their opposi-

tion to tax increases, are urging the

Reagan administration to consider

some major revenue-raising mea-sures to keep deficits below \$100

billion during the next few years.

Among their suggestions are a tax on the proceeds from further

decontrol of natural-gas prices, a

tightening of the minimum income

tax, repeal of the tax provision ap-

proved last year allowing corpora-tions to sell tax breaks obtained on

investments and a tax on imported

oil, according to several of the

feelings about proposals by presi-

dential aides to increase federal

They are said to have mixed

LOCKPORT, III. - People here

something I don't agree with; that's when I get involved."

No one doubts Mr. Anderson's influence as the president's house intellectual. The question is whether, in view of internal politics at the White House, the Office of Policy Development can continue in the passive

This question arises because Mr. Anderson's boss, Mr. Meese, lost control of the White House foreign policy apparatus in the shake-up following the resignation of Richard V. Allen as national security adviser. That leaves the Office of Policy Development as the major staff agency under Mr.
Meese's direct control at a time when Mr.
Meese's prestige as Mr. Reagan's No. I
adviser has been damaged by the appearance that his responsibilities are contracting while those of Mr. Baker, the chief of staff, are expanding. Now that the Allen affair is over, a Meese deputy said, Mr. Meese intends to push the policy office to take a more active role in domestic affairs.

Mr. Anderson says he decided to limit the clout of the Reagan domestic policy shop as a result of his work in Richard M. Nixon's Vhite House. There, he recalls, John D. Ehrlichman and his all-powerful Domestic Council reduced the Cabinet to impotence and turned Mr. Nixon's political philosophy

into an "intellectual slurry."

Mr. Ehrlichman's shop, he said, was too muscle-bound to deal with finely detailed policy questions and never overcame anti-Nixon forces in the bureaucracy. So, Mr. Anderson said, he has had the Office of Policy

flame still flickering above the Des

But the flame died with the re-

finery last fall when Texaco U.S.A.

reacted to the nationwide decline

in fuel consumption and ordered

It was a corporate decision that

was repeated dozens of times in

cities and towns across the United

States last year, the worst year of

oil refinery closings since petrole-um became the lifeblood of Ameri-

By oil industry count, 50 refiner-

ies — many of them small opera-

tions — were forced to lock their doors in 1981. They represented a

combined daily processing capaci-ty of nearly one million barrels.

About one independent refinery in

The rate of closings could leap

again this year in the face of a con-

tinuing world oil glut, caused in

House Republicans Urging Reagan

To Find Ways to Increase Revenue

excise taxes on alcohol, tobacco

and gasoline. Some leaders fear

"Look, we're just saying you

ought to consider it some kind of

tax increase]," Rep. Trent Lott of

Mississippi, the House Republican

whip, said in assessing the views of Republican leaders as they pre-pared to meet with President

Reagan on Monday. "When you're

facing deficits like that, you've got

Rep. Lott was among a group of leading House Republicans, in-cluding Robert H. Michel of Illi-

nois, the minority leader, who met Thursday with David A. Stock-

man, director of the Office of

Management and Budget. Accord-

ing to three of the participants, the congressmen came away with the

to at least look at all the alterna-

that such increases may create "more pain than revenue," as one

four closed last year.

Plaines River.

the plant closed.

part because Americans are buying less gasoline. Despite the rash of

refinery closings, troubled opera-

tors are still trying to juggle a sur-plus capacity of about 6 million

In Europe, the situation may be

even worse. Last year British Petroleum announced it was closing

its largest British refinery as well

as other plants in Europe. Industry

estimates are that 8 million of Eu-

rope's 20-million-barrel-per-day re-

Industry prospects are so poor that the union representing refinery workers in negotiations for a 1982 contract is seeking guarantees that no members of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union

ical and Atomic Workers union will be laid off as a result of plant

closures in the next two years. So

far, the major oil companies have

refused to make a contract offer to

conclusion that raising taxes may be the only way of avoiding politi-

cally intolerable deficits for the

But as one of the leaders de-

We'd like to avoid tax increases

if at all possible, but it's not possi-

"the desire to avoid tax increases is

less than the desire to reduce defi-

This view dovetails with the po-

sition of Sen. Robert J. Dole of

Kansas, chairman of the Senate

Finance Committee, who last week

expressed an opinion that taxes must be raised. He said, however,

that Mr. Reagan must make the

first move if Congress is to go along.

may not be enough.

rejected that condition.

ery capacity is surplus.

barrels a day.

Development form five specialized Cabinet councils to deal with such questions.

As for bureaucraric sabotage, he added, that has been whipped by the appointment of proven Reagan loyalists who are "brilliant, strong-minded and will do what the president wants done."

But is the policy office doing what Mr. Reagan wants done — or wanted done back in the days when he spoke of a far-reaching conservative reformation? No, say a number of White House officials, some in tones of relief, others in dismay. They argue that some Cabinet councils are idea-stifling bureaucracies. Moreover, these critics assert that Mr. Anderson, in saying that he planned for the policy office to be low key, is simply making a virtue of the fact that he was shoved aside by Mr. Baker and Mr. Stockman, the budget director.

In rebuttal, Mr. Anderson points to shelves of studies ground out in 125 Cabinet Council meetings on 50 subjects. Indeed, virtually everyone agrees that one policy office creation, the Council on Economic Affairs, has played a major role in shaping the budg-

But Mr. Reagan's domestic policy shop is not the the idea factory envisioned by his conservative activist supporters.

"Meese and Marty think ideas are likely to get you in trouble," said a veteran of Mr. Reagan's campaign. "Meese has no facility for dealing with ideas. Marty's view is that if the government does anything, it's likely to come out wrong.

# **U.S. Military Advisers** Reportedly Watched **Torture of Salvadorans**

By Raymond Bonner New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY - A 21-yearold who asserts that he is a former Salvadoran soldier says U.S. military advisers were present at two "training sessions" early last year when two suspected guerrillas were tortured by Salvadoran Army in-

In a series of interviews, the man, Carlos Antonio Goméz Montano, said the men that he described as Americans attended the sessions as observers and did not take part in the torture. But he said they made no apparent effort to stop or protest the activity, in which a 17-year-old youth and a 13-year-old girl were tortured. He said they were subsequently killed, but not in the presence of the U.S. advisers. Their bodies, he said, were dumped on a street in San

Mr. Goméz, who asserted that he fled from his paratroop unit at flopango Air Force Base outside San Salvador in May, said he had recognized the Americans as being from a group of U.S. military advisers who arrived in El Salvador a few days earlier.
The sessions, which he said were

known as "torture classes," took place late last January, he added. Mr. Goméz, who lives in exile in Mexico, also charged that the Salvadoran Army routinely mutilated the bodies of suspected guerrilla sympathizers and dropped others in the sea from helicopters.

#### Report Denied

A senior Defense Department official and a former commander of the U.S. military group in El Salvador denied that U.S. military personnel in El Salvador had wit-

sent to El Salvador were specificalinstructed beforehand to discourage the practice of torture when talking to their Salvadoran counterparts. Each is under instructions to report any incident of torture that he sees or learns about, they said. Mr. Goméz account could not

And, in a second interview, after

tary advisers attended the class.

were in his squadron.

be independently coroborated. He was unable to provide documentary evidence that he had belonged finery of independent operator Ento the Salvadoran armed forces he said he discarded all proof of identity when he deserted - but in seven hours of conversations he revealed a knowledge of military life

● In Wood River, Ill., just across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Standard Oil of Indiana in El Salvador that lent credibility to his story. (Amoco) ceased operation of its 104,000-barrel-per-day refinery the Defense Department denial, he provided additional details to sup-port his assertion that U.S. mili-

Co. was closed in February, a month after industry decontrol was ordered by the Reagan admin-

foreseeable future. Some were also described as favoring a slow-down of the huge increase planned for defense spend-ing, along with continued cutbacks rreis.per day cap in the summer. in domestic spending, especially for basic-benefit entitlement pro-

the equipment to an independent operator in Houston. scribed the prevailing view, this

Not all the problems have been beyond the refiner's control, however. Some companies made disas-ter inevitable by failing to put profits back into plant improveble any longer if we're going to reduce deficits," he said, adding that

> By contrast, the Rock Island Refining Co. of Indianapolis spent \$10 million last year to install the latest in relining technology so that the facility could squeeze more gasoline out of a barrel of crude oil. The 45,000-barrel-perday refinery is running at about 80 percent of capacity — compared with the national industry average of 67 percent.

Drop in Fuel Use Shuts Many U.S. Refineries Wyo., and West Tulsa, Okla., be-cause of "serious questions" about

> Nine refineries are closed in both Texas and Louisiana, eight more in California and four in Illinois. In fact, shuttered refineries nessed any torture sessions.
>
> They also said that U.S. soldiers taken out of operation in 1981 are scattered across all regions of the

country. For example: Outside Duluth, in Wrenshall, Minn., Continental Oil Co. (Conoco), closed its 23,000-barrel-per-day refinery in May after it had operated for several months between 50 percent and 60 percent of capacity. Experts believe optimal plant operation level is 90 percent of capacity.

• In East Chicago, Ind., the re-

ergy Cooperative Inc. was the largest to shut down. The 130,000-bar-rel-per-day facility was closed in In fact, Texaco has so far

whether the plants will continue to

• In Chanute, Kan., the little refinery of MidAmerica Refining

• In Buffalo, N.Y., Mobil Oil shut its oldest and smallest (43,000

In Toledo, Ohio, Gulf Oil locked up its 23,000-barrel-per-day refinery in early summer and sold

According to Mr. Gomez, eight U.S. military advisers, some in uniforms of solid green and others in jungle camouflage fatigues, stood in the shade with the Salvadoran Air Force commander and several other senior Salvadoran officers during the torture sessions. Mr. Goméz said the U.S. advisers, who were about 30 feet in

front of where he and about 260 other soldiers were lined up to watch the session, were not wearing name tags. He said he did not know their ranks. Before the Americans arrived in

mid-January, he said, his battalion was told by Salvadoran officers that, in addition to the rifles and other weapons being provided by the United States, members of the "famous Green Berets" were being sent as "new instructors." There was a military ceremony

to welcome the advisers, Mr. Gomez said, adding that some wore green berets when they arrived. But he said they did not wear their berets when they watched the torture session.

In addition to the soldiers who were introduced as Green Berets, Mr. Gomez said, there were other U.S. military personnel at the Ilo-pango Air Force Base who wore

solid green flight suits.

The Defense Department spokesmen said that at the time of spokesmen said that at the time of the reported incidents there were 14 U.S. advisers stationed at Ilo-pango, all helicopter technicians and pilots. They said there were also five communications special-ists in El Salvador last January, but they were not stationed at the

air force base.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman in San Salvador said that these five men were officers from the Special Forces — Green Berets — unit of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama. They were sent to El Salvador in response to a guerrilla offensive that began last Jan. 10, the spokesman added.

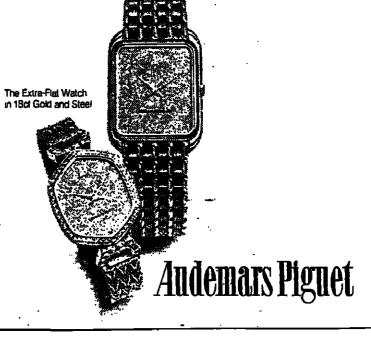
#### 38 Abducted Peasants Killed in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY — Thirty-eight peasants kidnapped Friday have been found dead in northern Guatemala, police said.

The peasants were forced from their homes in San Francisco el Tablon, near the Mexican border. by armed men who fled after setting fire to several houses. Police said Sunday that the victims were tortured and then shot.



"Sometimes", he reflected, "the most beautiful things in life are the simplest".



# Texas City Seeks Rights To New Mexican Water

WASHINGTON - House Re- Republican put it, and hit especial-

publican leaders, jarred by projectly hard at lower-income persons.

Bv William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service SANTA FE, N.M. — In a lawsuit that could have far-reaching consequences for water law in the U.S. West, lawyers for the city of El Paso, Texas, plan to argue in federal court that the city has the right to drill 326 wells in New Mexico and pump billions of gal-lons of water back across the state line into Texas.

Officials in New Mexico have rejected El Paso's claim to the water, which is in two huge aquifers that lie mostly under New Mexico. Under a 1953 state law, New Mexico forbids the export of its ground water to other states.

But in September, 1980, El Paso, on the New Mexico border in the arid Texas panhandle, filed suit, challenging New Mexico's export ban as unconstitutional on the ground that it interferes with interstate commerce. The city says it badly needs the water to meet the demands of its rapid growth, which it says will create a water shortage by 1995. Of the nation's 50 largest cities, El Paso, with a population of 450,000, has the fifth

nighest growth rate. The city's suit, which will be tried before a federal district court in Las Cruces, N.M. on Monday, has stirred bitter emotions in southern New Mexico, which relies on the underground water and irrigation from the Rio Grande to support one of the state's most rosperous agricultural regions. Here, as in the rest of the semi-arid West, farmers and local officials have historically equated a threat

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IN PARIS

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to their water with a threat to life

The lawsuit has raised concerns beyond New Mexico. Experts from other states say that the decision could affect not only an individual state's ability to oversee its own ground water resources, but also the whole web of agreements and interstate compacts by which states in the dry Southwest and Rocky Mountain regions attempt to apportion their scarce water resources among themselves.

Some state water engineers fear that if El Paso is successful, the suit could leave the door open for one state to raid the ground water resources of its neighbor, if it needs large supplies of water for some municipal or industrial project.

Lawyers for El Paso deny that their suit could have such conse-"This case has an interesting but rather narrow implication," said

Paul Bloom, a lawyer from Washington, D.C., who once served as counsel for the New Mexico state engineer's office but is representing El Paso in the current dispute. 'It is whether a state line can create an accidental or geographic barrier to what is an otherwise cost-effective solution to a water problem."

Kemp Holds Out The leading hold-out among Republican congressmen now appears to be Rep. Jack Kemp of New York. He repeated Sunday in a television interview that he opposes tax increases to keep down future deficits, which he contended will not be as large as currently

or cutting more social programs for the poor, Rep. Kemp suggested reducing some of the "many corporate subsidies" in the budget. [Rep. Kemp said that Mr. Reagan will reject the advice of senior administration officials and will refuse to raise taxes in 1983 to reduce the federal budget deficit,

projected. Instead of raising taxes

In Sunday's interview Rep. Kemp said that raising taxes would "abort" recovery in the economy this summer or early in 1983, and he blamed the Federal Reserve for the present recession.]

Reuters reported.

While other House Republican leaders stopped short of publicly calling for tax increases to contain the deficit, their willingness to consider revenue measures is significant in light of their resistance last year even to Mr. Reagan's modest package of \$3 billion in so-called "revenue enhancements" for fiscal 1982. Last fall, when deficit projections began soaring. Senate Re-publican leaders pushed for at least that much in tax increases, but could not win over their House

# TED LAPIDUS

23, FAUBOURG ST-HONORÉ - PARIS 8e

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## Aid for Nicaragua

As it looks to its second year, the Reagan administration apparently plans to continue with its truculent policy toward Nicaragua: a suspension of aid and mutterings about possible reprisals if a hard-pressed Managua turns east — or even to France — for guns and sympathy.

A second course is possible. Why not promise resumed U.S. help once the Sandinista regime acts on its democratic pledges, starting with a broad amnesty for political prisoners? And why not welcome contacts that tie Nicaragua to other democracies, like the \$16-million arms deal with France?

It may indeed be the aim of the ruling Sandinistas to turn Nicaragua into a totalitarian state. But their dominion is not yet absolute. A stubborn democratic opposition continues, its strength rooted in the still-potent private sector of a mixed economy. And despite official intimidation, the press in Managua continues to speak out bravely.

As reports by our colleague Warren Hoge make plain, the United States' icy hostility has bred despair among its natural democratic allies in Nicaragua. "All this verbal aggressiveness doesn't help our case at all," says Alfonso Robelo Callejos, the most outspoken opposition leader. "What it is doing is building up pressure on the [Reagan] administra-tion itself to act, and if they ever act in a military way ... it would mean the end of the democratic forces in Nicaragua."

One way to help these forces is to offer to resume U.S. aid if specific conditions are met, such as freeing three businessmen recently jailed for criticizing the junta. Another way is to encourage every possible tie be-tween Nicaragua and European and Latin

Washington strongly favors generous Western help for the mixed economy of Zimbabwe, led by an avowedly Marxist prime minister. Why should Nicaragua be viewed so differently?

Secretary of State Haig would no doubt reply that Nicaragua is buying too many weapons from the wrong countries and permits a disturbing flow of arms to guerrillas in El Salvador. But Americans cannot so easily dismiss-Nicaragua's security fears as long as it is being attacked from Honduras by exiles trained in Florida camps. And better that it should purchase helicopters from France than from the Soviet bloc.

True, El Salvador's guerrillas have a moral claim on the Managua junta, and may also be getting guns from it. But there is no proof of large-scale smuggling across borders. Since Nicaragua denies any significant traffic, it should be willing to allow appropriate international investigation to settle this vexing dispute. Why not proposed just that, as a

condition for renewing U.S. aid?
The direction of Nicaragua's revolution, not yet three years old, is still ambiguous. For a year, a U.S. diplomacy of pique has not produced very impressive results. If Washington wants to keep Nicaragua on a pluralist path, a touch of nuance may be worth more than a ton of menace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Switch on the Draft

One of Washington's favorite sports is catching presidents in post-election switches. Candidate John Kennedy repeatedly promised in 1960 to end discrimination in federally assisted housing with "the stroke of a pen." It took 21 months for President Kennedy to make good. Candidate Carter resisted decontrol of oil and gas prices. President Carter, to his great credit, led the long and fierce battle to decontrol both.

Now everyone is having fun introducing Candidate Reagan to President Reagan regarding draft registration. The emphasis on contradiction is probably inevitable, but it distracts from an important question: Does the United States need registration?

Reagan could not have reversed himself more plainly. Carter revived draft registration after the Russians plunged into Afghanistan. A meaningless gesture, Reagan said then: "Perhaps the most fundamental objection to draft registration is moral." Now, he finds a fundamental argument for draft registration, and it is practical: "It could save the izing emergency manpower."

Regardless of which side of the argument one prefers, there's something appealing about Reagan's ability to swallow pride for practicality. Would that he behave as flexibly

when it comes to the need for new taxes. Why did he feel compelled to change his mind? No meter is ticking, no law or order expiring. Was it the decline in registration in recent months? Was it budget decisions that

must be made just about now? Or was it, as in the case of Jimmy Carter and Afghanistan, a diplomatic card to play, this time concern-

The administration insists that Poland had nothing to do with it; while the registration decision may have symbolic overtones, the motive was practical. If registration would in fact save six weeks in an emergency, it would be very hard to argue with. But the argument would be much more persuasive if the administration had documented that case. It would be more effective still if presented in a larger context of what to do in an emergency. The U.S. second line of defense in an emergency is not raw recruits, but reservists, and their depleted ranks are not mentioned.

The registration announcement also skirts what may be the hardest draft question: equity. The military services could not absorb more than a fraction of the 4 million people who now turn 18 each year. Who should serve? There may be no fair way to draft for the military. But there is a fair solurequire all young people to serve in the military or in a national service corps.

Finally, though Reagan insists that registration "does not foreshadow a return to the draft," he provides no definition of the kind of emergency that would justify a draft. Without one, the most important question remains. It is not whether Reagan has switched to support draft registration, but whether he has switched to support the draft.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## After Golan, What?

Syria, aggrieved by the Golan annexation, has gone on an emotional tear at the United Nations and is pushing a resolution so extreme that up to a half-dozen other Security Council members besides the United States may decide to sit it out. It is as though President Assad had answered a plea from Prime Minister Begin for a demonstration of Syrian frenzy to remind the world how futile it is for Israel to be expected to make peace with such a state. So, in that forum, the Israelis may get off scot free.

Syria's spate of diplomatic self-mutilation, however, is not the end of the matter. The reality remains that, notwithstanding its promise in UN resolutions and elsewhere to put up territory to trade for peace, Israel has decided in the instance of Syria to pocket the territory. That makes a farce out of its renewed negotiating invitations to Syria.

What people inside and outside Israel are wondering now is whether the Golan annexation was a dry run to move toward outright annexation of the West Bank. Intent aside, Israelis might come to see it as that if the Golan costs were not too high. That is where there is room for worry. Having been reminded that he had not explicily warned against annexation of Golan, President Reagan offered a first explicit warning against annexation of the West Bank. But the relative mildness of the concrete steps he took - suspending the strategic memorandum and some financial favors — did not particularly reinforce his warning.

The Israeli foreign minister, moreover, has since stated Israel's insistence to "protect at

all costs its independence of decision and action" on 1) boundaries and on 2) "the most effective ways of safeguarding our security." What else, one might ask, is there?

The minister grants the United States' right to disagree." He protests, though, what he sees as a Reagan pattern of "punishments in reaction to every manifestation of disagreement." The United States is held strictly to the fine print when it comes, say, to the procedure of suspending the strategic memorandum. Israel, however, can ignore its political obligations to the United States. Mr. Begin appears to believe that all this will somehow redound to Israel's advantage.

The circumstances in which these larger differences can be eased are not in view. That leaves the United States and Israel, and Egypt, focused narrowly on the Palestinian autonomy talks. Perhaps, for now, that is enough. The administration is considering how it might propel these talks along to a satisfactory conclusion.

What is satisfactory? The Israeli standard is simply an agreement that Egypt agrees to. For that it asks Washington to induce the Egyptians to "negotiate." The United States, however, seems to be coming to accept the Egyptian standard, which is an agreement that starts drawing Palestinians in. The Israelis reject that standard, claiming it gives the Palestinians a veto. They, the Israelis, want the veto. But Camp David, which Mr. Begin signed, promised the Palestinians a role in this phase. The United States should do what it must to see that they get it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Jan. 12: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: U.S.-Cuba Campaign

HAVANA -- An open campaign to make Cuba an American protectorate has begun here. The Daily Telegraph announced this morning, under the heading: "On behalf of Cuba," that it will publish daily an article by a prominent Cuban writer, José de Armas, dealing with the existing political situation and its demands. The arguments of Mr. de Armas, who is an ardent supporter of the protectorate idea, are to appear in Spanish, owing to the keen interest of Cubans in the campaign to save the country from the ruin threatened by politicians desiring another republic. This step shows the effect of the New York Herald's exposure of the situation in Cuba.

#### 1932: Vote on Hindenburg

BERLIN - Adolf Hitler, the Fascist leader, and Alfred Hugenberg, the Nationalist leader, today agreed to inform Chancellor Brüning that the reelection of President von Hindenburg by the Reichstag would be unconstitutional. It is believed that this decision of the extreme Nationalist opposition, which is considered as a serious political defeat for Britning, will make a presidential election by a national vote inevitable. Although it is generally taken for granted that von Hindenburg will be re-elected, the success of the Hitlerites in obliging the chancellor to withdraw his proposal is regarded as adding considerably to the prestige of Hitler and his followers.

# **Budget Betrayal:** Reagan's Deficit

By William A. Galston

The writer, a visiting fellow at Yale University's Insti-tution for Social and Policy Studies, is associate profes-sor of government at the University of Texas at Austin. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Even if the president accedes to the selective tax increases urged by his senior economic advisers, the U.S. government will incur huge deficits for the remainder of his administration. The willingness to tolerate unbalanced budgets betrays a principle that Ronald Reagan has espoused throughout his political career. Worse, it is wrong in theory and dangerous in practice. Whatever

supply-side economists may say, deficits do matter.
To begin with, deficits raise operating costs. If the government runs a deficit of \$100 billion and borgovernment runs a center or 5100 billion and cor-rows to pay its bills, then, assuming an average inter-est rate of 12 percent, annual expenditures are \$12 billion higher than if taxes had been increased to cover the deficit. And because the debt is never repaid, this extra expense is incurred not once but every year in perpetuity.
Second, deficits breed deficits. By boosting annual

interest payments, each successive deficit increases the difficulty of achieving a balanced budget and forces the government to borrow more, just to cover the interest on the debt. If projected deficits totaling more than \$300 billion are not slashed further; interest costs will rise by at least \$40 billion between now and 1984. As the economist Alan Greenspan has said, "Unless we rein in the forces of deficit expan-

said, "Unless we rein in the forces of deficit expansion, they could proceed in a geometric fashion."

Third, deficits spur inflation. Some economists contend that as long as the government does not "monetize" the deficit — that is, as long as it sell bonds for money already in circulation rather than printing new money — it will increase neither the money supply nor the inflation rate. But this argument pests on a muscalistically approximately and entire the money supply nor the inflation rate.

ment rests on an unrealistically narrow understanding of what constitutes money.

The federal government will never retire the bonds
it issues. Rather, they will be rolled over — reissued
at the prevailing interest rate — as they come due.
Thus, government bonds become a kind of money,
an additional way of making claims on future goods
and services. To ground the returnment retired debt and services. To expand the permanent national debt is to increase demand. Unless the supply of goods and services rises commensurately, the result can only be higher inflation.

Fourth, deficits raise interest rates. If, as the administration contends, the substitution of deficit-in-duced borrowing for taxation will accelerate econom-ic activity, it will surely raise the private sector's demand for capital. Private and public sector borrow-ing requirements will then collide, sending interest rates soaring, unless the deficit diminishes at least as much as private demand increases - an improbable combination at best.

Supply-siders offer two arguments, not always clearly distinguished from each other, in support of deficits that stem from tax reductions.



First, they say that by augmenting the capital vailable for private investment, the money not taken in taxes will stimulate economic growth, increasing the government's revenue base and moving the budget toward balance at lower tax rates. But this contention is invalid. If the government must borrow what it has not appropriated in taxes, these funds are not available for private investment.

Second, supply-siders argue that lower tax rates will increase incentives for innovative entrepreneurs. who are ultimately responsible for higher productivi-ty and growth. This contention is probably true— but how true? Just to recover the added interest costs stemming from the tax-reduction deficits, these tax breaks would have to increase the overall growth rate of our \$3-trillion economy, which averaged 3 percent over the past decade, by nearly half. A jump of this magnitude is highly improbable.

Supply-siders have urged Reagan to discard traditional economic conservatism in favor of a new strategy — one that is more in tune, they argue, with political realities as well as with the requirements of economic growth. But this "new" strategy is just the latest version of our political system's perennial vice: the avoidance of hard choices.

Unless Reagan has the courage to reaffirm his long-held conviction that deficits do matter, and to draw the necessary conclusions for his tax policy as well as his spending program, he will lock the econo-my on course toward an economic Dunkirk.

# Tiger and Pussycat In the White House

By Joseph Kraft

Reagan enjoys a reputation as a fierce tiger in asserting U.S. interests. But foreign leaders repeatedly come away from sessions with the president claiming he is a pussycat, too nice even to mention disagreeable subjects.

This discrepancy has generated troubles with close friends that contribute further to the decline of U.S. influence. So one of the acid tests for William Clark, in his new role as the president's national se-curity adviser, is to achieve a meld-ing of the hawkish image with the

dovish record.

The visit of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last week provides the most recent evidence. The White House spread the word that Reagan drove home to Schmidt dissatisfaction with Bonn's failure to support the sanctions invoked by the United States against Russia after the military crackdown in Poland. But the president did not mention to Schmidt any of the gut issues — West Germany's gas pipeline deal with Russia, the fra-gility of U.S.-Soviet arms control talks, the danger that public opinion might force a reduction of U.S. troops in West Germany. So Schmidt left Washington be-

lieving that the United States had been won over to his viewpoint, and that Washington now regretted the sanctions. All that remains, in Schmidt's view, is to give the protests against the Polish crackdown a decent burial, which he hoped to accomplish at the NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Brus-

The visit of Menachem Begin last September is another case in point. Reagan did not raise the single most neuralgic issue in Middle Eastern politics — Israeli treat-ment of the Palestine Arabs in the occupied territories. So Begin left convinced that he had a green light on the West Bank. It is not altogether surprising that he has been throwing his weight around, nor that he feels betrayed when the administration rebukes Israel.

The visit of Zenko Suzuki fits the same pattern. He and Reagan celebrated an understanding to

WASHINGTON — Ronald limit the export of Japanese cars to the United States. But Reagan did not press with Suzuki much bigger questions about Japan's role in the world. So the Japanese feet they have a right to be less than totally responsive to U.S. pleas for a bigger military effort. They can at least claim they have a reason for balkiness on limiting other surges of exports.

As a final example, there was a meeting between the president and the active leader of Saudi Arabia, Crown Prince Fahd, at the Cancun summit in October. Prince Fahd emerged with a sense of virtually limitless U.S. backing. In that spirit he pushed publicly to line up an Arab consensus behind the eightpoint plan for settlement with Israel that bears his name. But when the consensus failed

the Americans claimed that Fahd had acted primarily at British insti-gation. The United States reacted only very mildly when Israel drove home the failure by annexing the Golan Heights, which would have been a central subject for negotia-tion under the Fahd plan. Now the prince has pulled back from Wash-ington, and Saudi Arabia is busily mending fences with Arab coun-tries — Syria, Iraq, Libya — that are hostile to the United States.

Exactly why a president so renowned for toughness should be-have so mildly is not clear. Maybe. Reagan and his political advisers feel he has to live down his hardline reputation in the interests of pleasing U.S. and world opinion. Maybe, as Richard Nixon once intimated, he is too "genial." Maybe, as the right-wingers assert, he has been taken in by the "softies" at the State Department. Maybe he is too ill-informed to go to the mat with foreign leaders on touchy

Whatever the reason, the outcome is perverse. The Soviet empire should now be experiencing terrible internal strains because of the crackdown in Poland. Instead, efforts to deal with the crackdown have caused the United States and its friends to fall out.

# El Salvador and Similarities Between the Superpowers

PARIS — A lot of people in Europe, but also in the United States, have been asking how much difference there really is between the Soviet-supported military re-

gime in Poland and the U.S.-backed junta in El Salvador.

The tendency has grown in recent years to talk about the two superpowers as though their similarities go much further than parallel nuclear might and their differences add up to little more than ideological language.

While Leonid Brezhnev was in Bonn, a few weeks before the Polish coup, a left-wing German deputy told me that "the Poles want their superpower to stop telling them how to live and we want ours to stop telling us how to die."

The idea of a U.S. Soviet mirror image had a great deal to do with the swelling En-ropean peace movement. If Westerners demonstrated against U.S. but not Soviet weapons, it was because many accepted the idea that one should oppose one's own titan, not the one dominating the other side. It is a pernicious habit to make these par-

allels and it weakens the cause of democracy. But it has grown because U.S. policy has on occasion provided the grounds, mainly in Vietnam but also in Latin America, which is often compared to Eastern Europe as the Western superpower's backyard.

Rather than using Soviet acts elsewhere as justification for U.S. intervention in the Western Hemisphere in the name of resisting Communism, it is essential that the United States make the differences in superpower behavior fully clear.
There are many differences. An important

one is the U.S. Congress and its capacity to represent the voters in supervising policy. Last summer, as the public temper rose against military involvement in El Salvador, House and Senate committees voted overwhelmingly to attach some stringent conditions on military aid for that murderridden country.

The conditions were attached to the for-

eign aid bill President Reagan signed into law Dec. 29. They included a requirement that the aid be cut off unless the president could certify within 30 days that the situation in El Salvador had changed

The final wording of the bill was quite specific. It obliges the White House to "dis-

By Flora Lewis real improvements would not only be a

cuss fully and completely the justification" for determining whether El Salvador has complied with each of the legal conditions. Reagan must show that El Salvador:
"1. Is making a concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recog-

nized human rights.
"2. Is achieving substantial control over

all elements of its own armed forces, so as to bring to an end the indiscriminate torture and murder of Salvadoran citizens by these "3. Is making continued progress in implementing essential economic and political

reforms, including the land reform program.

"4. Is commuted to the holding of free elections at an early date and to that end has demonstrated its good faith efforts to begin discussions with all major political factions in El Salvador which have declared their willingness to find and implement an equitable political solution to the conflict, with

a. A renouncement of further military or paramilitary activity; and b. The electoral process with interna-

such solution to involve a commitment to:

tionally recognized observers.

"5. Has made good faith efforts both to investigate the murders of six U.S. citizens in El Salvador in December 1980 and January and January and January and January and January and January ary 1981 and to bring to justice those re-

sponsible for those murders."

Democratic Rep. Stephen Solarz of New York has now received information that the administration plans baldly to certify that all this has been done.

In fact, the violence has escalated. "There has been no systematic or sustained effort" to leash the rightist murder gangs, Solarz says. There have been no political negotiations and the junta has maintained its demand that the insurgents lay

down their arms before talking.
Without a presidential finding that all conditions have been met, the \$25 million in weapons and \$1 million for military training provided in the law must be withheld. The real purpose of Congress in setting these requirements was not to bind the govern-ment's handling of foreign policy but to pro-vide it with tools to press the Salvadoran junta into curbing its extremists. They haven't been put to much use as yet. A certification pretending there have been

In their anxiety to lend, the bankers and their governments were influenced by two convic-

tions. The first was that prosperity

would help wean Warsaw away from its dependence on Moscow.

The second was that the loans were safe because Poland came un-

David Rockefeller, expanding the influence of Chase Manhattan

through Eastern Europe, ex-plained: "In terms of straight cred-

it risk, the presumption is that there is greater continuity of gov-ernment in certain Socialist states

Of course, the two assumptions

were really contradictory: the more the Poles asserted their inde-

pendence, the less certain the Mos-

cow "umbrella" would be.
By the late 1970s the bankers

were much more worried about the

Polish economy. Yet they were still eager to lend to Socialist states. In 1977, the Chase led a \$600-million

loan to Eastern Europe, including

Poland, to finance a gas pipeline, though it knew very little about

The crisis and strikes of 1980

brought the contradictions in the bankers' attitudes into the open.

U.S. bankers were praising the courage of the Polish trade union-

ists who were taking the West liter-ally by challenging the Communist state. But they were also becoming

how the money would be used.

than in non-Socialist states."

der Moscow's discipline.

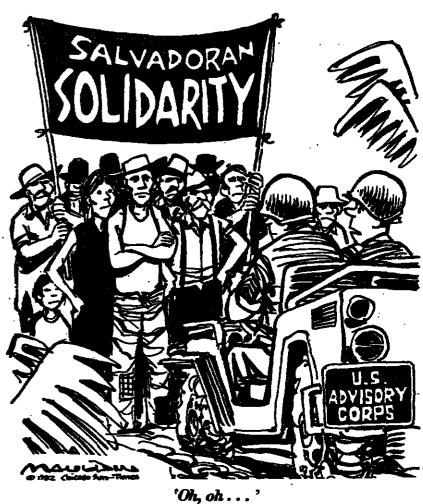
gross bending of truth, it would signal to official assassins in El Salvador and all the

blood-soaked countries of Latin America that the United States doesn't care who is killed with its arms. It would also signal to people around the world that the will of Congress may not

mean much more than the Supreme Soviet's rubber stamp. If the administration goes through with its plan. Congress can't do anything but refuse more money in next year's foreign aid bill. But in the meantime, the United States will have lost another part of its credibility and there will be more questions about how much difference there is between the superpowers.

9/982, The New York Times.

Jh.IIIi



# Yes, Polish Military Rule Makes Debt Repayment Likely

The writer, a political analyst and author, contributed this article to The New York Times.

ONDON - The political crisis in Poland cannot be separated from the financial crisis and the mountain of foreign debt. But be-fore the West becomes too moralistic and dogmatic about the need to shut off credit, we should recall how that mountain of debt was

Western governments and bankers began lending to Warsaw in the late 1960s and early 1970s with remarkable rashness and eagerness. When Edward Gierek became premier in 1970 after the food riots, he looked to Western banks to finance Polish industry. Poland had the richest mineral resources in Eastern Europe, but also incompetent planning and management, and much of the money disappeared into the consumer boom or into Communist coffers.

Letters intended for publica-tion should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit By Anthony Sampson

more worried about who was ultimately responsible for Polish debts, for Warsaw was outside the orbit of the International Monetary Fund, the traditional "finan-cial policeman" for the West, and Moscow would not be eager to bail out rebellious Poles.

Poland began to look like the banker's ultimate nightmare — a huge debtor with no one to guarantee the debt.

mitted to me that if the Soviet Union's tanks rolled into Poland, they would feel rather relieved.

predicament became steadily more Soviet Union, no one can be sure, worrying. Poland owed about \$26 But certainly it is not the kind of

billion to commercial bankers. "Never before," said The Finan-cial Times last month, "will such a large amount of sovereign debt have been so manifestly exposed to formal default." Now that the Poles are imposing

billion to the West - about \$16

their own harsh discipline, the bankers are in a still more embarrassing position. They cannot evade the fact that

Several bankers in London ad-military rule makes their loans itted to me that if the Soviet Un-more likely to be repaid. How far Gen. Wojciech Jarużelski, the Polould feel rather relieved. ish leader, represents any kind of national independence from the independence that the bankers had in mind a decade ago.

In this context, bankers can hardly take a moralizing attitude about refusing any new credit. For they have behaved in the last 10 years in a way that any private debtor would dread; pressing loans on a customer without seriously investigating whether he car

repay them, then, when the spend-ing spree ends in bankruptcy trying to wash their hands of it. The Western bankers and governments always knew, in their heart of hearts, that "financial discipline" in the Communist work means military discipline. It is pure humbug to clamp down or

any financial help because that ter-rible logic has now become clear.

INTERNATIONAL Heralder Tribune

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Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

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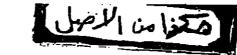
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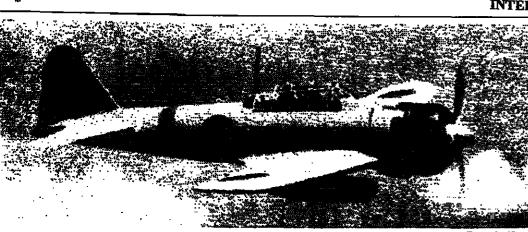
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Horikoshi's Zero, which ruled the skies at start of World War II.

# Jiro Horikoshi Dies; Designed Zero Fighter

TOKYO — Jiro Horikoshi, 78, designer of the Zero fighter that ruled the Pacific skies at the outset of World War II, died of pneumonia Monday in a Tokyo hospital.

Mr. Horikoshi was an aeronautical engineer who designed several military aircraft in the 1930s, but his best was the Zero, a single-engine lighter that had exceptional firepower for its time and could outfly every U.S. combat plane in

# **OBITUARIES**

use at the start of the war. More than 10,400 were built by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., during the war.

The Zero — the name in Japanese commemorates the 2,600th anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Jimmu to the Chrysanthenum Throne — had a range of 1,118 miles, double that of the best comparable U.S. fighter at the outset of the war, the P-40, and was armed with two machine guns and two 20mm cannons.

Many U.S. pilots were stunned by their mability to climb as fast or turn as tightly as the lightweight Zero. Many Americans were shot

"The Zero was unbeatable," said former navy Lt. Yoshio Shiga,

KUALA LUMPUR — Malay-sian Foreign Minister Tan Sri

Ghazali bin Shafie has survived a

plane crash that killed the other

two men aboard, the national news

The 59-year-old minister was pi-

loting his light plane when it crashed into a hillside in the jungle near here Sunday. How Ghazali

67, who flew one in China, in the attack on Pearl Harbor and in Pacific battles. "With the Zero, we just never had any enemies in the

The Zero's only real problem, Mr. Shiga said, was that its thin skin - a sacrifice to speed and agility — made it highly vulnerable to gunfire. Only in 1942-43, when the U.S.

Navy's Grumman Hellcat and Vought Corsair and the Army's Lockheed P-38 Lightning went into service, did the Zero began to meet its match.

According to a book on the Zero, only eight still exist — six in museums in the United States and two in Japan.

An engineering graduate of To-kyo University, Mr. Horikoshi had joined Mitsubishi in 1927. He also was a professor at the Defense Institute and at Nippon University.

#### Paul Lynde

HOLLYWOOD (UPI) - Paul Lynde, 55, a comedian who appeared often on television, was found dead at his Los Angeles home Sunday night, apparently of natural causes.

Lazar Weiner NEW YORK (NYT) - Lazar

he jumped from the plane before it hit the hillside.

ports from rangers lowered

through the thick jungle foliage to the crash site which said that the

Police had relied on radio re-

Malaysia Reports Minister Survived Crash



Jiro Horikoshi

ponent of Jewish music, died Saturday. Mr. Weiner, who was born in Russia, composed hundreds of Yiddish songs, as well as liturgical music, cantatas and operas, including "The Golem."

#### Frank Van der Veer

GLENDALE, Calif. (UPI) -Frank Van der Veer, 60, an Academy Award-winning cinematogra-pher probably best known for his special effects in "Star Wars," "The Empire Strikes Back" and "Towering Inferno," died Thurs-

said that the minister was flown to

that the bodies of the passengers

Mr. Ghazali is an experienced

pilot and was flying to his parliamentary constituency, about 150

kilometers (90 miles) northeast of

bere. He was Malaysia's home af-fairs minister from 1973 until he

took over the Foreign Minisry in a

Cabinet change last year.

had been recovered.

hospital in Kuala Lumpur and

Bernama said that he apparently injuried his right arm. His passengers, a bodyguard and a flying instructor, were killed. The agency they can do." he said.

> the armed forces commander last year, repeated that the Association of South-East Asian Nations would not forge a military alliance. But he called for "a unity of ideas about security" among its five members. These are Indonesia,

ASEAN's economic nature, security was still the association's ultimate aim. A military pact, howev-

about the military apparatus in their own countries, more compatibility in logistics systems and cooperation in military training.

## Arm Injured

Mr. Ghazali had been presumed dead after the wreckage of the sixsurvived the crash is still not clear, seat Cessna plane was spotted on although police sources said that the hillside Sunday night.

Toxic Chemicals Now Being Studied

### **As Causes of Behavioral Problems** Recent research supports earlier

By Joanne Omang Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Toxic chem-

agency, Bernama, reported Mon-day. He initially had been reported craft had been found and that

icals in the environment may cause widespread behavioral and mental as well as physical problems, but under existing law tests for these subtler effects are rarely performed, the American Association for the Advancement of Science U.K. Official Says was told.

A panel of scientists outlined recent findings that many chemicals besides lead and mercury affect the brain and nervous system, often indirectly.

This is "a major new frontier in toxicology research," which previously has focused mainly on the cancer-causing effects of chemi-cals, Bambi Batts Young, of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, said Friday.

A recent "truly alarming" study by the National Center for Health Statistics found lead levels high enough to require medical treatment in 2 percent of all white children and 12 percent of black children, with 18.5 percent of innercity black children so affected, she

"We've known from antiquity that lead can cause incurable mental damage. Unfortunately, we're still letting it happen," she told a news conference.

She said even small doses of lead cause distraction, vagueness, difficulty in following directions and a decline in intelligence test Dr. Bernard Weiss, professor of

toxicology at the University of Rochester, New York, said lead is so widespread in the environment that nobody is lead-free, making it impossible to set up a controlled experiment on the effects of small doses. He said it comes from auto nese.

exhaust, the solder in food cans. paint and other sources. If the drug thalidomide had caused a 10-percent decline in in-

# telligence instead of grossly de-formed infants, we might never have noticed it, Mr. Weiss said. China Is Studying

Hong Kong Lease HONG KONG — Chinese leaders are studying the problem of Hong Kong's lease to Britain but do not wish to endanger the British colony's prosperity, Britain's depu-

ty foreign secretary, Humphrey Atkins, said here. Speaking Sunday after a four-day visit to China, Mr. Atkins said Chinese leaders recognized the need to solve issues raised by the lease, which will leave most of

Hong Kong's territory under Chinese rule when it expires in 1997. Mr. Atkins, a Cabinet minister with special responsibility for Hong Kong affairs, said Chinese leaders would consider the economic advantages of Hong Kong as a financial center in deciding its

future. He emphasized, however, that Chinese leaders had not decided what approach to take. Mr. Atkins also said he raised with Chinese authorities the problems caused by the large flow of

immigrants from China to Hong Hong Kong was ceded by China to Britain in 1841 and has been under British administration since then, except during World War II, when it was occupied by the Japaadditives tend to make some children overactive, he said.

Alcoholic Babies

rate equal to that of infants born with Down's syndrome (mongol-

Fetal alcoholism, he said, is "probably the most common known cause of mental retardation," yet there are no systematic tests for the problem. Research is now conclusive that more than one ounce of pure alcohol a day, or two stiff drinks, causes some mental deterioration in adults, he add-

Dr. Kent Anger, chief of behavioral research at the National In-stitute for Occupational Safety and Health, said the agency plans a September conference on ways to test new chemicals for behavioral and nerve effects.

"Neurotoxicity needs to be a basis for the regulation of chemi-cals," he said.

The brain has been found to have receptors for chemicals that previously were thought to affect only other parts of the body, re-ported Dr. Ellen Silbergeld, of the National Institutes of Health.

The female hormone estrogen, for example, appears to alter the behavior of male rodents as well as their sex characteristics. Other chemicals do not affect the brain directly, but disrupt the formation of some essential blood com-pounds, the loss of which does affect the brain, she said.

Dr. Charles V. Voorhees, of Childrens Hospital in Cincinnati, said one in every 750 U.S. and European babies is born alcoholic, a For Navy by 1983

building a 600-ship fleet.

But the Navy has recently acknowledged that it must change its thinking in this regard. The president is proposing to

billion each, and three Aegis CG-47 cruisers for \$1 billion each.

in the new budget.

New York Times Service

By the end of the month, Mr. in Malaysia, where the boy died of

U.S. diplomat in Kuala Lumpur what had happened. It was a chronicle of repeated attacks, robbery, torture, rape and murder at the hands of Thai pirates. In a subsequent message relaying the ac-count to the State Department, the U.S. Embassy in Malaysia said, "For unrelieved, repetitive brutali-

China Sea is to check U.S. inter-Gen. Saiyud said the United States should step up its military grants to Thailand and "follow one of the principles of war flexibility" in supporting his country. He suggested that Washington might lend certain weapons sys-tems — such as anti-tank and antiaircraft weaponry - to the Thais

for training purposes.

The loan of such weapons, he said, would serve notice to Vietnam and the Soviet Union that the United States and others were willing to come to Thailand's aid in "emergencies" and also allow Bangkok to divert its limited resources from defense to national

Asks U.S. to

Step Up Aid

Cites Vietnam,

Russia as Threats

BANGKOK — The commander

of Thailand's armed forces, Gen.

Saiyud Kerdpol, said Monday that

Union" presented the greatest se-curity threat to his country, and

urged the United States to be more

flexible in providing military aid to

Thailand was too weak to do any-

thing about the growing Soviet na-val presence in Southeast Asia. He

called the buildup a part of the su-perpower conflict. "I'm afraid the aim of the Soviets in the South

He said in an interview that

Vietnam as a proxy of the Soviet

This fiscal year, Thailand is ex-pected to receive less than \$80 million under a special preferential credit arrangement, and less than \$12 million in direct grants to in-clude training of Thai military per-sonnel in the United States.

Concern over Vietnam

Thailand, which maintains close relations with the United States, is especially concerned about a large Vietnamese military force stationed in neighboring Cambodia.

But Gen. Saiyud said that the immediate threat of a Vietnamese incursion, such as the one that occurred in June, 1980, has lessened. There are fewer refugees along the Thai-Cambodian border; less confusion. Before, there was still the momentum of the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. Now, things are under greater control and the Vietnamese know what

Gen. Saiyud, who was named Malaysia, the Philippines, Singa-pore and Thailand.

Gen. Saivud said that despite

He urged frequent consultations among ASEAN military leaders

# Reagan Proposes

WASHINGTON — President Reagan will ask Congress next month to more than double the Navy's shipbuilding budget from \$8.8 billion this year to just under \$19 billion in fiscal 1983, sources

This big jump, part of Mr. Reagan's record peacetime military budget, sources said Sunday, is expected to be hotly debated because of the growing vulnerability of American warships to Soviet nuclear weapons and the cost of

Critics for years have accused the Navy of planning its fleet on the shaky assumption that any future war would be fought with conventional, not nuclear, weapons.

build two nuclear aircraft carriers costing \$3.5 billion each; two Trident missile submarines for \$1.2

In addition, the shipbuilding plan for fiscal 1983 calls for construction of two Los Angeles class nuclear submarines, an LSD-41 landing ship for the Marine Corps, two FFG-7 light destroyers, a hospital ship and modernization of a World War II battleship and overhaul of a carrier. Mine laying and cargo ships are also included

# Thai Military Pirates, Aid Dispute Haunt Vietnam Refugees

By Barbara Crossette

WASHINGTON - Nguyen Tien Hoa says he escaped from Vietnam in mid-November aboard a 50-foot boat that carried about 75 refugees, more than half of them women and children.

Hoa, 31, wounded, distraught and alone in a disabled vessel with his 10-year-old brother, drifted ashore shock and untreated injuries. A few days later, Mr. Hoa told a

ty, the story is one of the worst we have heard."

Mr. Hoa's story provided State Department Asian specialists and refugee officials with what one diplomat described as a first-person account of what is already evi-

dent in some worrying statistics.
Figures compiled by the Office
of the UN High Commissioner on Refugees show that there were 14 documented incidents of mass murder of Vietnamese refugees in Thai waters in 1981.

#### 199 Recovered

UN figures also show that in the first 10 months of the year, 289 refugee boats were attacked with, on average, more than three attacks per boat. There were 484 known deaths or murders and 583 identified rape victims.

In addition, 199 women and girls were recovered from Thai houses of prostitution to which they had been abducted. Officials emphasize that they believe these

problem.

Since September, Thai naval vessels have virtually stopped patrolling Thailand's approximately 600 miles of coastline, U.S. diplomats say. In September, a 1980 agreement between Thailand and the United States, under which Washington provided the money necessary for the Thai patrols, ex-

Negotiations to renew the agreement foundered last summer, officials say, because Thailand wanted a larger grant. After the International Committee of the Red Cross brought to international attention the plight of the unprotected Viet-namese, the UN refugee commis-sion began an effort to arrange an internationally financed program to replace the Thai-U.S. accord.

Although Bangkok has agreed in principle to that program, refugee officials said last week that the

figures represent only a part of the Thais were continuing to ask for more than the \$3.6-million package the United Nations had proposed. Thais are also apparently balking at a UN request to have a

committee of foreign diplomats in Bangkok monitor the program.

The United States has pledged \$600,000 to the international effort. Other contributions include \$285,000 from Australia, \$266,680. from Norway, \$220,000 from Switzerland and \$100,000 each from

France and West Germany.

Meanwhile, the waters off Thailand are unpatrolled, although the United Nations has already purchased three 40- to 45-foot patrol boats, some small motorboats and a few small patrol aircraft for useby the Thais.

The UN commission has also arranged for some posting along the coast of its own employees function well outside the normal role of refugee officials.

## China Publishes Works of Rehabilitated Liu

By Christopher S. Wren New York Times Service

PEKING - A significant new book has gone on sale in China, culminating the rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi, the former chief of state who died in disgrace after becoming a prime scapegoat in Mao's Cultural Revolution.

The appearance on Sunday of the first volume of Liu Shaoqi's selected works, of which more than one million copies have been printed, comes 22 years after Mao himself proposed their publication.
Liu was then China's titular president, ranking behind Mao, who was chairman of the Communist Party. Liu was generally regarded as Mao's political successor.

But Mao later accused him of operating a "bourgeois headquar-

United Press International
POWAY, Calif. — The former

skipper of the spy ship Pueblo, captured by North Koreans in 1968, says he wanted a public court-martial at the time to find

out if the White House and mili-

tary chiefs mysteriously aborted a

The Navy's secret report, "The Pueblo Affair," declassified last

week after 13 years, indicates that

military leaders were so incensed over the incident that they, too,

rescue mission.

as an example.

martial anvwa

from the Pueblo.

and others were tortured.

iet fighters.

the charges.

Help From Okinawa

**Pueblo Skipper Says** 

He Asked '68 Hearing

ters" in the Communist Party, Liu was expelled from the party, stripped of his government and party posts and jailed. He died of pneumonia while in solitary con-finement in November, 1969. The oblivion to which he was consigned was such that his death was

only confirmed two years ago. Under Deng Xiaoping's leader-ship, the veteran Communist once officially reviled as a "renegade, traitor and scab" is now halled in his new book's introduction as "a great Marxist-Leninist and proletarian revolutionary." The Chinese news agency, in announcing last week the book's coming publica-tion, called it "an important treasure house of theory for the Chi-

small arms to fire at the enemy

"through portholes or from van-tage points on deck." The Pueblo

was shelled with 125 rounds of

heavy ammunition and an estimated 20,000 rounds of smaller can-

"I would just as soon have shot

those people, but we couldn't

shoot across the room and were

under orders that under no circum-

stances were we to be provoca-tive," Comdr. Bucher said.

non and machine-gun fire.

advocating material incentives to develop industry and agriculture, which labeled him as China's "big-gest capitalist roader," represent the kind of logic behind Peking's pragmatic new economic reforms.

The book, which was published Sunday in one hard-cover and two

took over China.

people."
Liu's old revisionist crimes in

paperback editions, is a compila-tion of 38 selected speeches, articles, letters and telegrams spanning a quarter-century of work up to 1949, when the Communists Although 22 selections have not

**Japan Studies** 

# Ways to Outlaw Asia Sex Tours

The Associated Press TOKYO - The Ministry of Transport is considering a revision of laws governing the Jap-anese travel industry to prohibit agents from offering packaged sex tours of Asian cities that include such services as arranging for prostitutes, accord-ing to a ministry official. Much publicized Japanese

sex tours to the Philippines triggered criticism in 1979, when for the first time more than 4 million Japanese traveled overseas.

Thanks to criticism from the Japanese press and wives, such tours to Manila have since decreased," the official said. "But Bangkok, Hong Kong and other Asian cities still lure Japanese men as sex havens.'

been published before, they do not appear to break new ideological ground in discussing such disparate issues as workers' movements, guerrilla warfare, land re-form and economic construction.

The significance of Liu's newly published works is that they further dilute the original tenets of Mao by adding to the body of ideological literature that the Communist Party considers vital. Selected writings of the late premier. Chou En-lai, were published previously, as have been some key speeches by Mr. Deng and Chen Yun, another deputy party chair-

man specializing in the economy.

While Peking still gives lip service to the thoughts of Mao, once enshrined as quotations in the fa-mous little red book, it treats them as a compilation of the Chinese party's conclusions and not as in-dividually inspired.

Last week's announcement of the publication of Liu's selected writings called it "a valuable record not only of his meritorious service to the cause of liberation of the Chinese people, but also of his outstanding contribution to the formation and development of Mao Tse-tung thought, which is the crystallization of the party's collective wisdom."

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DELTA. THE AIRLINE RUN BY PROFESSIONALS.

# Money Woes Fail to Dampen N.Y. Museum's Art Plans

By Grace Glueck New York Times Service

NEW YORK - "The master plan for the Louvre," points out Philippe de Montebello, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, "took more than three centuries to complete. We aim to fin-

ish ours in a somewhat shorter rica, Oceania and the Americas, tempered its presentation of new span of time." In this era of inflation and recession, however, de Montebello refuses to speculate on just when the Met's plan, announced in 1970, will be finished. But, with the opening Feb. 3 of the Michael C.

Rockefeller wing for the art of Af-

Park land, according to a promise made in 1970 by the Met's chairman, Douglas Dillon. Meanwhile, de Montebello said in a recent interview, the Met is carrying on its "grand design" internally, concentrating on the reinstallation and display of its permanent collections and finding new ways to emphasize them. For museum-goers, this policy will result in some notable events at the Met in the months ahead. Besides the Rockefeller wing, for example, there will be the completion of the Egyptian galleries (summer, 1983); the commencement of work on new galleries for Japanese art year); and the completion of galleries for the Ancient Near East collections (1984). Temporary shows that are either drawn from or substantially enhanced by the permanent collections include the ust-concluded "The Art of the Mamluks"; the Costume Institute's current "The 18th Century Woman"; "Curator's Choice: Mu-seum Purchases for Under \$5,000"

ander" (next fall). Fewer Blockby

(Jan. 26), and "In Search of Alex-

The increasing emphasis on the permanent collections means fewer of the "blockbuster" loan shows mounted during the previous regime, headed by Thomas Hoving, according to de Montebello. "As we devote more space to the permanent collections, we are losing flexibility for doing temporary shows. The kinds of things we're doing now are smaller in scale and more a vehicle for our own collec-

Concentration on the collections has led Met curators more and more to augment loan exhibitions with objects from the museum's own holdings. For "The Art of the Mamluks," a touring show of three centuries of Islamic art, de Montebello said, "We went to our own collections and found we could add close to 80 pieces. We'll do more and more of this sort of thing - take exhibitions from other museums and contribute from our own resources." He also cited the forthcoming "In Search of Alexander" show of Greek antiquities, sponsored by Time-Life Books and the National Bank of Greece, which will apppear at the Met in the fall. (Originally the Met had declined the exhibition on grounds that its contents did not live up to the Met's standards.) "We were able to effectuate enough changes, both in terms of additions and deletions, that the exhibition be-came desirable," de Montebello said. "We have added about 50 16, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychico (4 km. north of Hilton). Greek food, charcool grills, Fath. Toverna, Daily 8:15 p.m.-2 a.m. Clased Sun. Tel.: 6713997.

Even though the museum has

there remains only the last proand often expensive exhibitions, jected structure, the Southwest the director said, such shows are still necessary. "First of all, they're educational," he noted. "If I say wing and garden court, to house 20th-century art as well as Europe-Scythian gold to you now, you have an idea of what it is from an decorative objects and sculpture. When the museum finds the money - projected at \$25 million having seen our show of it in 1975. two years ago — to put it up just west of the Rockefeller wing, it will build no further on its Central The same for Thracian art, which we showed in 1977. Secondly, we have two audiences: the people who say, 'Oh, there's a new show at the Met; let's go,' and another audience of members and scholars and such who come to look at particular objects in the permanent collections. I believe in that; I

> ence for special exhibitions, be-cause they are led through them to the permanent collections. He dismissed reports that the Met's attendance figures were down during the last year, "You can't look at such figures on a year-to-year basis," he said. "It's not like corporate profits. There's a limit to our capacity, and we've reached a yearly average of be-tween 3.1 million and 3.4 million persons. It's been fairly constant for 10 years, if you take five-year

> think of a museum as a place to drop in on, to stay for 15 minutes,

if that's all the time you have, in a

particular gallery. I want people to come for repeat visits. But at the

same time, we can't lose the audi-

intensifying competition for private sponsorship, at a time of recession, inflation and federal cutbacks in arts funding, makes the mounting of special exhibitions increasingly difficult. "Right now, we're about to cancel a major show

He acknowledges, however, that

for lack of funding," he said, "a show on the Hague School of Dutch painting of the 19th century that we were planning to do in conjunction with the Louvre, the Royal Academy, and the Gemeen-temuseum in The Hague." The museum's request for \$250,000 to mount the show had been turned down by "over 30 corporations," he said, "a number of which stated that they were giving money to other arts institutions."

Finances 'Unsatisfactory'

Overall, the Met's financial picture is "unsatisfactory," the direc-tor noted, with a current deficit of \$1.3 million, occasioned by a number of factors, among them inflation, recession, and the opening of five new facilities since March, 1980, among them the André Meyer Galleries for 19th-century French art, the American Wing, and the Astor Court. A museum wide job freeze has been initiated, and there is still the necessity to keep one-third of the galleries closed on a rotating basis, during weekdays. The museum is aggres sively trying to raise money on various fronts, and is studying the feasibility of a large-scale endowment drive. "It's not that contributions have decreased," says de Montebello, "but that our appetite and voracity have increased. With the voracity have increased. With the cost of a single light fixture now at \$150 and \$15,000 for painting a large gallery, the \$10,000 end-of-the-year gift we receive doesn't go as far as it used to."

The director acknowledged that he had concurred in the Met's de-

the recent controversial work by Thomas Hoving, "King of the Confessors," on grounds that it gave "a misleading impression of the museum's acquisitions poli-

cies." The book dealt with Hoving's pursuit, as a young curator in the Met's medieval department, of the 12th-century ivory known as the Bury St. Edmund's Cross, acquired by the museum in 1963. Among other incidents, it recounts Hoving's breaking into a glass case at the Bargello, the sculpture mu-seum in Florence, to examine an ivory plaque he thought was related to the cross; and also deals with what Hoving said was the clandes-tine removal from Italy of a stone relief for acquisition by the Met.

#### 'Damage to Hoving'

"It's true that 90 percent of the book does damage to Hoving, rather than to the museum," de Montebello said. "But I was in the course of negotiating for several exhibitions and exchange pro-grams with the Italian cultural authorities, and suddenly he comes out with this book." (The Met's relationship with Italian cultural authorities had been strained since the museum's acquisition in 1972 of the Greek vase known as the Euphronios krater. It was alleged by Italian authorities that the vase d been smuggled out of Italy.) "I felt that it was prejudicial to our relations with Italian cultural authorities, and it put me in the posi-tion of having to explain to them the degree to which I feel the book stretches the truth and sensational-



Nigerian mask will be displayed in Michael C. Rockefeller wine

# The U.S. West: Sunshine, Good Times and More Suicides

By Jay Mathews

ngton Post Service OS ANGELES — It has been seen for decades as a mecca for explorers and entrepreneurs, a place of sunshine, good times and pleasant retirement, but the West has a darker side: the highest suicide rate in the nation.

Explanations for this curious contradiction have been as numerous as psychiatrists in Beverly Hills and, in sorting them out, researchers have begun to puncture some myths about the causes of suicide, including the possibility that chemicals in the brain may underlie suicidal tendencies.

Among the other conclusions and theories formed in a series of new suicide research projects: ·Heavy migration to the West, bringing a high proportion of dis-turbed personalities looking des-perately for change, may provide an essential clue to the high suicide

•San Francisco, long considered the U.S. suicide capital, may have a high suicide rate not because of its famous bridges and unconventional lifestyles but because of its and an active coroner's office that uncovers suicide as a cause of

leath in more cases than do other Cultures that discourage public emotion and disapprove of chil-dren attending funerals, such as West Germany, may have much higher suicide rates than more demonstrative ethnic groups, such as study of 350 San Diego suicide victhe Irish, and those differences may continue for the first one or two generations in the United

•The combination of many of these factors may infect many Westerners with what might be called the Meriwether Lewis complex, after the famous explorer of the Louisiana Territory, who lost his father at age 5, tried to work out his emotional troubles by exploring the West and apparently committed suicide at 35.

Suicides do not increase in December, despite suggestions that many people are unusually depressed during the holiday season.

The most recently calculated annual rate of suicides in the western United States is about 17.7 per 100,000 population, compared with 13.8 in the South, 12.3 in the northern and central states and 10 in the Northeast.

Howard Kushner, a San Diego State University historian studying the connection between suicide and migration, said, "When new people get here and find that the change of place does not solve their problems, they may take the next step, suicide. You might look stop."

Kushner has joined a group of San Diego scholars, including psychologists, sociologists, neuro-pathologists, epidemiologists, biochemists, pathologists and his-torians, in planning a massive proportion of Westerners taking

The study, if funded, would include what University of South Carolina sociologist and suicide expert Ronald Maris called the most interesting new approach to the suicide issue: brain chemistry. At the Salk Institute in La Jolla,

near San Diego, researchers have devised a new way to detect norepinephrine and serotonin, two chemicals in the brain that appear to influence moods in humans. John Morrison, a neurobiologist

at the institute, said experiments in Sweden have shown a decrease of serotonin in the cerebral spinal fluid of patients who later committed suicide, but so far it has been difficult to detect such chemicals in the

Maris, past president of the American Association of Suicidology, said chemical studies may offer the first chance in some time for an improvement in the treat-ment of potential suicide victims.

Prevention Centers

Suicide prevention centers in Los Angeles and San Francisco have helped stimulate an interest in the subject, and may also have small size, large elderly population at the West as the next-to-last led to improvements in identifying suicides that has resulted in an increase in the reported rate, Maris

> Richard Seiden, a suicide expert at the University of California at Berkeley, said his research indi-cates that the higher suicide statis

their lives. But he added that the high suicide rate in San Francisco. now about 27.5 per 100,000 population, may have been augmented somewhat by an active coroner's

In fiscal year 1981, San Francisco medical examiners performed autopsies on all but one of the 1.815 cases referred to them. or 22 percent of the city's 8,300 deaths in that period.

In Washington, D.C., where the suicide rate was only 9.1 per 100,000 population in 1980, the medical examiner's office performed autopsies on only about a third of the 3,020 cases referred to it, or about 15 percent of the city's 6,982 deaths.

Drugs Preferred

San Francisco, unlike Washington, Los Angeles and the nation as a whole, reports that drugs are overtaking firearms as the most popular method of suicide, another indication to Seiden of more careful pathological work.

In his research, Seiden said, he was able to rule out the presence of San Francisco's many bridges (cause of only about 12 percent of the city's suicides) and its cosmopolitan culture as a cause of high suicide rates.

One factor, he said, may be the high proportion of unmarried individuals in the city, but also significant is San Francisco's small size. giving it room only for densely populated urban neighborhoods, and its high percentage of elderly.

Heavy urbanization tends to raise suicide rates, and people over 65 are known to have the highest suicide rates throughout the country, with the under-24 age group having the lowest rates.

Suicide-Prone Congregate

Kushner, in advancing his theory that immigration feeds suicide rates, argues that moving to a new country or state provides the suicide-prone with a way to resolve; their problems. Although the suicide-prone are a small minority of immigrants, they tend to congregate in attractive areas like the West and thus raise the suicide rate - true both today and in the late 19th century, which Kushner has been studving.

The West, Kushner said, has been "the least structured" part of the country in family and social apparatus. At least in the past, "it was possible for an Irish immigrant to go to some neighborhoods in New York and somewhat duplicate living in Ireland. It's hard to do that in the West," he said.

Statisticians cantion against comparing suicide rates from country to country because of different national systems for collecting the data. But Kushner and others see a significance in the wide differences in the suicide rate for countries such as Ireland (about 9.7 per 100,000 for males 15 years old and over) and Greece (4.6), compared with West Germany (35.8) and Austria (47.4).

Kushner suggests that the emo-tional Irish wake in which everyone, including children, partici-pates may help people work out their feelings about death and pre-

vent future spicides. Germanic cultures do not encourage such rituals, Kushner said. He said a German woman once told him, "We Germans were shocked when Jackie Kenned; brought her children to President Kennedy's funeral."

Elderly Suicides

Maris said countries like West Germany and Austria also may have high suicide rates partly be-cause they have a higher propor-tion of elderly people.

Freudian psychoanalysts haw often theorized that early loss of a

parent may create (eelings that lead to suicide later in life, all) though Maris, in a study of 26t suicides in Cook County, IIL, satc. suicides in Cook County, man he found that to be an insignification of the found that to be an insignificant at the found that to be an insignificant at the found that to be an insignificant at the found that the fou cant factor. More important, af fecting about 12 percent of the cas es, was a previous suicide by some member of the victim's immediate

family.

A nationwide random sample o suicides, with extensive research on their physical condition and emotional history, might provide enough data to settle many o these controversies, Maris said, bu such a study "is probably too ex

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# Unfettered IBM May Be Ready for Expansion

By George Anders

NEW YORK — The Justice Department's decision to drop its 13-year-old antitrust suit against International Business Machines Corp. helps clear the way for IBM's expansion in markets ranging from satellite communications to office automation.

Many people also believe the move is likely to encourage IBM to acquire new technology by acquiring other companies.

For its own part, the eighth largest industri-al company in the United States has said very little on the the Justice Department decision and the company's plans.

The government's decision gives IBM a freet hand to seek new markets and to build its share of others. Only in the mainframe computer business does IBM remain the dominant company it was when the Justice Department filed its suit in 1969. In the interim, IBM has faced growing competition in minicomputers and office equipment. Meanwhile, the compa-ny is just beginning to explore such fields as cations and robotics.

Areas of Expansion

Now that the antitrust case is dead, competi-tors and analysts believe IBM is likely to push abcad in:

 Acquisitions: IBM has not made a signifi-cant acquisition since the mid-1960s, when it bought Science Research Associates Inc. for \$62 million. An IBM spokesman said the com-pany considers its long-standing reliance on growth from within as corporate policy rather than as a condition imposed by the antitrust

Gideon Gartner, president of Gartner

a Seat spokesman said.

company spokesman said.

about predicting 1982 results.

earnings by the end of 1989.

LONDON - The price of gold slumped to its lowest level in more than two years on world bullion markets Monday as dealers report-

ed a wave of selling in expectation

of even lower prices.

Investors who had expected some market resistance around the \$390-an-ounce level were unsettled

by the steep decline. In Zurich, gold fell \$12 from Friday to close at \$387.50 an ounce. In London,

gold closed at \$388.50, up from the

day's trading low of around \$386 but off from \$400.75 Friday.

Meanwhile, firmer U.S. interest

rates and expectations of sharp in-

creases in the money strengthened

the dollar, dealers said.

Martin Schubert, president of
Rosenthal International Ltd., said

"money is flowing out of Europe and into the safe haven U.S. cur-

rency, which at the same time is

**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS** 

MADRID — Spain's largest automaker, Seat, is holding exploratory talks with Volkswagenwerk on a production and distribution agreement,

He said VW experts are in Spain studying sales and production feasi-

bility. Their findings are expected to be ready in four months. Seat hopes

to produce up to 100,000 VW Polo or Derby cars at its Pamplona plant, with 60 percent of that exported through VW's international distribution

The government has told the corporation to sell its 50-percent stake in

The spokesman declined to comment on published reports that total

BASEL - Ciba Geigy earnings improved last year and turnover in

most product sectors grew faster than average inflation, President Louis

von Planta said in the company's employee newsletter. He was cautious

The company gained from a weaker Swiss franc in the first and third

the Wytch Farm oil license; the spokesman said the sale could take place

recoverable reserves at Wytch Farm could be near 400 million barrels,

in four or five months, after an independent evaluation of the field.

and that the sale of the corporation's stake could raise £400 million.

Ciba Geigy Earnings Improved in 1981

Japanese Dealer to Handle BL Mini-1000

Dome Pete to Redeposit \$1.7-Billion Credit

outstanding Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas shares that it does not own

Price of Gold Slumps \$12

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offering a very attractive interest

Bullion dealers said selling by

"Gold moved down on professional liquidation, short-selling and the lack of any significant

buying by central banks," Mr. Schubert said. "Continued Rus-

sian selling and anticipation of higher U.S. interest rates have tak-

en the shine off gold for a while."

foreign exchange for its own grain

rate compared to European rates."

professional traders and specula-tors, a price decline on the New

bined to push the price lower.

CALGARY - Dome Petroleum said Monday it will draw down the

\$1.7-billion line of credit it signed Friday and redeposit the money to earn income. It is using the credit line to help it buy the 47.1 percent of

Hudson's Bay shareholders vote on the offer Wednesday. Under the offer, each Hudson's Bay share would be exchanged for one 10-percent preferred share with a face value of \$57.50 and 1½ warrants to buy Dome shares at \$23.1125 each.

it added that the interest it pays on the loan to the 25 participating banks should not be more than % percent above what it earns on the redeposited funds during the three-year period prior to the retraction of the preferred shares. Dome is expected to repay the loan from oil and gas

Dome said the credit line does not represent new net borrowings, and

British Gas Doubles Wytch Farm Oil Estimate

VW, Spanish Carmaker Hold Exploratory Talks

Group, a computer analyst concern in Stamford, Conn., said he does not expect IBM to start "an acquisition binge," but several relatively small purchases are conceivable.

John Imlay, chairman of Management Science America Inc., a computer software company, said IBM "could fill gaps" in its product line "very easily" through acquisitions. Speculation focuses on office-products makers and telecommunications companies, rather than on traditional computer areas in which IBM already is the market leader.

• Office equipment: IBM has made it clear long before Friday that it will put greater emphasis on office products.

With the end of the antitrust case, Amy Wohl of Advanced Office Concepts said that she expects IBM to pursue "more aggressive pricing," giving discounts to customers who also buy other IBM products.

**Word Processors** 

Word processors are likely to be a big battle-ground. Wang Laboratories Inc. has made in-roads, but IBM has done well with its low-

priced displaywriter.
"Wang will feel the pinch," she said, but small makers of word processors and main-frame computer companies who are new to the market are likely to be hardest hit.

IBM's large base of installed big computers give it an advantage in moving text from mainframe computers to small word processors and back, said Mr. Gartner.

· Computer services: After shedding its service bureau division in the early 1970s as part of another antitrust settlement, IBM is expected to return soon to the computer services

area. IBM would not comment, but top officials have said they want to renew service opcrations at some stage.

Mr. Gartner expects IBM to go slow in com-puter services. "I don't think IBM feels com-fortable here," he said. "There is a lot of room for error.

IBM's entry might take away some market share from service companies like Automatic Data Processing Inc. and Tymshare Inc., said Ulric Weil, Computer Analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co., "but initially it won't be a disastrous blow."

 Computers: Analysts believe the mainframe computer industry may be least affected by the dropping of the case.

"IBM's business practices here are already aggressive as they can afford to be," said Mr. Weil. With rapid new-product development and aggressive pricing, "IBM's been behaving as if there was no antitrust suit for some time," he said. At the end of 1980, IBM had roughly 70 percent of the \$56.7-billion market of installed general-purpose comput-

Companies making computers that are com-patible with other IBM equipment, such as Amdahl Corp., "won't be affected at all," he said. For other mainframe companies, such as Sperry Corp., Honeywell Inc., Burroughs Corp., NCR Corp. and Control Data Corp., Mr. Weil said the end of the antitrust case "exacerbates a difficult environment, but won't make them fall out of bed."

Harry Edelson, computer analyst at First Boston Corp., said "those companies have pretty loyal customer bases." He says minicomputer makers such as Wang and Prime

AT&T and IBM: Poised for High-Tech Tangle

Moody's Cautious on AT&T Unit Debt

NEW YORK — The credit quality of American Telephone & Telegraph's telephone operating subsidiaries may be hurt by their divestiture, Moody's Investors Service said Monday.

Moody's said it "believes that the absence of the American Telephone

umbrella and divergences in local rate regulation will lead to greater differences in credit quality than has been seen in the past."



IBM signed up for the personal computer sweepstakes last August with the introduction of this competitively priced model.

# **Dow Index Slides** On Rate Concerns

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, despite strong early showings by American Telephone & Telegraph and International Business Machines, plunged Monday on inves-tor concerns about rising interest rates. Trading was active.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

The Dow Jones industrial average, of which AT&T and IBM are components, fell 16.07 points to close at 850.46, its lowest level since Nov. 19 when it hit 844.75.

Analysts had expected stocks to rally following Friday's settlement of the long-standing antitrust suits against AT&T and IBM. But a negative outlook for interest rates the market

huge money supply projection, and a weakening bond market all dragged the market down today." said Chaster Pado of G. Tsai.

Mr. Pado said, "The only good thing about today is that we should come into an oversold posi-tion fairly rapidly." However, he expects the Dow average to drop into the 840 range before turning

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said investors are concerned billion

In Washington, the Fed report-

To be sure, the bulk of each company's business is still in its Societes FAUCHON traditional turf and is secure from

the other.

"It's not a large intersection today," said Gideon I. Gartner, president of the Gartner Group in Stamford, Conn. "I think people make too much of this issue."

He said that half of IBM's revenues still came from the large mainframe computers. This is a market, he said, where Bell would be unlikely to enter, given the fact that IBM dominates the market. Most of AT&T's \$50.8 billion in

word processing and electronic mail," Mr. La Blanc said.

New office automation systems

allow office workers to type mes-

sages on terminals at their desk

and then send the message elec-

tronically to another terminal

across the room or across the

industry is adopting computer

technology.

1980 revenues came from voice (Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

Declines overwhelmed advances, about 1,350 to 240, as volume swelled to 52 million shares from 42.32 million Friday.

named the dominant factor in "Bad unemployment figures, a

back up again.

that a projected \$3-billion to \$8 increase in the money supply will restrict the ability of the Federal Reserve to loosen monetary policy in order to prod the recessionary economy into an upturn. That concern also sent bond prices tumbling.

ed that growth in consumer credit At the same time, the telephone slowed in November, rising \$342 million after \$1.01-billion gain in October.

> 'Madame Josette **GUILLIELMINO PILOSOFF** siready president of the Société Fauchon S.A. is also effective 29 December 1981,

SOCIÉTÉ **D'EXPLOITATION** DES MAGASINS FAUCHON 26 Place de la Madeleine 75008 Paris replacing M. Edmond BORY

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Shares of AT&T and IBM soared after trading in the stocks resumed following the halt Friday pending news of the settlements. Prices of both stocks rose strongly

in European trading.
On the NYSE, AT&T stock opened at 60%, up 124 on a block of 1.3 million shares — the third most valuable block of stock ever traded on the NYSE and worth \$78.8 million. At the top of the list was a block of 1.87-million Cutler-Hammer shares worth \$103 million traded June 12, 1978. Reliance Group's Feb. 14, 1980 block of 1.4 million shares was worth \$98 mil-lion, the second most valuable in

history.

1BM opened at 58%, up 13 with 714,500 shares changing hands. Both AT&T and IBM were delayed several hours in opening due to an imbalance between buy and sell orders. They must balance for the stocks to trade.

AT&T turnover totaled about 2.6 million shares as it closed at 6014, up 1%. IBM trading was 1.4 mil-tion, but the stock suffered with the rest of the market, finishing unchanged at 561.

Stocks that may be affected by the att settlement were generally lower. GTE fell 13 to 31 in active trading, and Mitel 21/2 to 2014, both in active trading

Also down were Western Union 3¼ to 30%, ITT two to 28%, Teledyne 6% to 128% and Rochester Telephone, trading ex-dividend, 2% to 241/2.

Computer stocks also slipped as investors anticipated increased competition from IBM. Digital Equipment lost 31/8 to 801/4, Honeywell 3% to 64%, Control Data 1% to 32% and Data General 21/2 to 501/2.

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#### Moody's said, however, that it would maintain its top triple-A ratings on the subsidiaries' senior debt and the P-1 rating on their commercial paper for the present. The Bell System has about \$47 billion in debt with \$8 billion issued by the parent company itself. The divestiture of the 22 subsidiaries is required under an agreement between AT&T and the Justice Department and Moody's said "the ment. But with the ending of the suits against both companies, the biggest opponents of the two uncaged giants could be each other. AT&T and IBM, sued by the between AT&T and the Justice Department, and Moody's said "the settlement may, over the long run, have a negative impact on the credit quality of the telephone operating subsidiaries."

Justice Department after they came to dominate their respective industries, are now finding their LONDON -- British Gas has doubled to 200 million barrels its estibusinesses rapidly merging and mate of proven reserves at the Wytch Farm oilfield in Dorset, England, a

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

American Telephone and Tele-

graph Co. and International Busi-

ness Machines Corp. faced a com-mon opponent: the Justice Depart-

NEW YORK - Until Friday,

their products overlapping.
IBM, for instance, is a part-owner of Satellite Business Systems, a company that recently began providing, among other services, long-distance telephone transmission. AT&T, for its part, wants to start a computer-to-com-puter communications network this year.

The competition between AT&T and IBM has been developing slowly. The end of the antitrust suits Friday, analysts said, may al-

What is leading to the clash, experts agree, is technology. "The technologies are right on top of each other," said Robert E. La Blanc, an independent consultant who was formerly vice chairman of

low the two companies to be more the Continental Telephone Corp. aggressive in entering new busi- The competition will take place at nesses but might not hasten the the points where telephones and computers overlap, in office automation and data communications.

"It's the Fortune 1,000 companies that have 50 or more locations who are today sending around information in little brown envelopes who will be doing it with

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# quarters of the year, he indicated. Consolidated net profit fell to 305 million Swiss francs (\$167.5 million) in 1980 from 327 million, while To U.S. Suits on Steel

TOKYO — Nichiei Jidosha, a Japanese dealer in imported cars, said it will begin selling Mini-1000 Highline cars made by Britain's state-owned BL Ltd. in March. BRUSSELS — A top EEC official warned Monday of a "very strong reaction" to the decision by The company, which will be the sole importer of the model, plans to sell 600 to 700 units a year at 1.82 million yen (58,240) each. U.S. steelmakers to file suits charg-ing foreign steel suppliers with ille-

> er, said the steel issue is likely to deteriorate into a "serious con-The EEC will fight the U.S. steel

> producers, he warned. "We are in an extremely tense situation. Protectionism is no longer a risk. It is

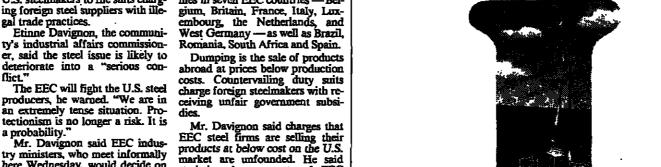
> try ministers, who meet informally here Wednesday, would decide on a response to the U.S. suits. The EEC Executive Commission will be making proposals to member-states to cushion steelmakers and workers from the impact of the suits, he added.

His comments came only hours before U.S. Steel, the largest U.S. maker, left 400 packing boxes of papers at the U.S. International Trade Commission in opening the complaint process. Armco, Bethle-hem Steel, National Steel, Republic Steel, Inland Steel, Jones & Laughlin Steel and Cyclops Corp. also filed formal complaints with the ITC and the Commerce De-

nounced last week they would bring antidumping or countervailing duty charges against compa-nies in seven EEC countries — Bel-

statistics show exports of EEC steel products covered by the exyear from 6.7 percent in 1979.

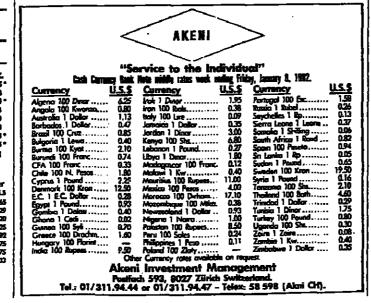
The EEC Commission had con-



pected U.S. suits dropped to 4.7 percent of the U.S. market last EEC exports to the United States, however, were estimated at 6 million metric tons last year, well above the 3.8 million tons in 1980.

head off the threatened suits by U.S. steelmakers. The Commerce Department filed five suits against EEC steel exporters in November in what was seen as an effort to forestall legal action by the compa-





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in New Jersey, Virginia, Missouri, Texas, Känsas, California, Arkansas... New York City next? New waterworks are overdue Lone Star Industries, Inc. One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT 06830

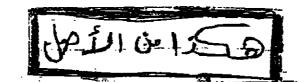
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مكذا من المرصل



# Jesus Jeans Give Turin Firm Cash For Expansion

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service

TURIN — In 1980, a cluttered little Italian apparel company became an official sponsor of America's Olympic track team and also signed a contract to build a factory outside Moscow to sew jeans for Russian youth. By any standard, Maglificio Calcificio Torinese, a little company that works out of a drab stucco factory in an industrial neighborhood of Turin, is extremely unusual.

The money for most of this activity, the owner said, came from selling dungarees called Jesus Jeans. This irreverent venture has brought the company storms of protest in many countries, even driving it out of some markets.

Largely as a result of the furor, Maglificio is build-ing its expansion through its new Kappa line of sportswear in the United States and elsewhere, and has limited sales of the Jesus line. Jesus Jeans are now sold only in Italy, Greece and Spain.

Maglificio, though it has only 800 employees and yearly sales of about \$75 million, is one of a group of small apparel companies that are eager to diversify.

Move to 'Active Wear'

Once noted almost exclusively for things like Gucci shoes and Giorgio Armani clothes, Italian apparel has moved into the world market with modern mixtures of sportswear and leisure clothing that the industry likes to call "active wear," and which is expected to remain one of the fastest-growing apparel markets in the 1980s.

Maglificio's vice president and chief operating offi-cer, Maurizio Vitale, a small, chunky man, acknowl-edges that it was the colorful and controversial Jesus

Jeans that got the ball rolling.

In 1970, the company, which had been known until then as a somewhat staid maker of men's briefs and T-shirts, papered Italy with an advertising campaign showing a rear view of a young girl in a tight-fitting pair of the company's new Jesus Jeans that had been cut very short. The ad, echoing the New Testament, said, "He who loves me, follows me."

**Protests by Clergy** 

"We were not out looking for a scandal," Mr. Vitale, 36, said during a recent interview in his Turin office. "It's just that it was the late 1960s and Jesus was emerging increasingly as a sort of cult figure. There was the Jesus generation, and Jesus Christ Superstar. There was this enormous protest, in Italy and around the world, and Jesus looked to a lot of people like the biggest protester ever.

Despite sharp protests from some Roman Catholic clergymen, the idea caught on. Today, jeans and jackets under the Jesus brand name account for about 40 percent of total sales, Mr. Vitale said.

But results were far more uneven when the company decided to move its product abroad. 'It's funny, we had no trouble in the Mediterranean countries, but the biggest resistance came in the Protestant countries, in North America and

northern Europe," Mr. Vitale said.

Indeed, Jesus Jeans were introduced to the United States with ads similar to those used in Italy, but protests from clergymen of all faiths led the company to slow down its sales campaign

"I think it had to do with how different peoples associate ideas." Mr. Vitale said, venturing an expla-



Maurizio Vitale in Maglificio's apparel plant in Turin, where Jesus Jeans were born.

nation for the failure. "If we called those jeans say, 'Gesu,' in Italy," using the Italian name, "you can be sure the protest would have been loud here, too. But people saw the English name of Jesus, and they didn't think of religion, they thought of protest, and of the Jesus freaks."

The company was founded in 1916 by Mr. Vitale's father and several other men; its three major divisions today specialize in men's underwear, jeans and sportswear such as tennis outfits and jogging suits. The company also manufactures a small collection of women's swimwear under the brand name Beatrix. seppe Lattes, 68, is the company's president, but

Mr. Vitale runs the day-to-day business.

After Jesus Jeans, Mr. Vitale focused increasingly on sportswear and active wear, and the rapid growth these products increased total sales to \$60 million in 1980 from \$45 million in 1979. In 1982, Mr. Vitale said, he expects sales of \$100 million. He did not disclose the company's earning

There are four plants in Italy, and a fifth is planned. In addition, the company manufactures under license at two plants in Spain and one in Greece, to avoid high import tariffs in those countries.

Early last year, the U.S. subsidiary, Kappa Sport, began manufacturing sportswear at a leased plant in Charlotte, N.C. That venture, and the decision to sponsor the U.S. Olympic track and field team, underline Mr. Vitale's vibrant interest in the American

The Olympic agreement involves a commitment to deliver money and sportswear in return for the right to be an official sponsor of the team. The eight-year pact includes the teams that will participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984 and in Seoul

# Harvester to Continue Cutback in Operations

manufacuring operations into few-

er plants, an expected \$100-million cash inflow from sales of some op-erations, reduced inventories and a

reorganization of managerial, ad-

ministrative and technical employ-

Despite these efforts, Interna-

"The company will incur a sub-

tional Harvester still expects big

stantial loss in the first quarter re-

sulting from the downtime taken

at a number of North American

plants to reduce inventories, particularly in agriculture equip-ment," Mr. McCardell said. "Later

in the year we expect to report profits — even with industry vol-

umes showing no recovery."
"As part of the effort to achieve
this goal," he said, "virtually every
part of the company's manufactur-

ng system has to be consolidated

in fewer plants with higher levels of utilization."

The company said its recall of

proceeding on schedule with 13

workers who were on extended layoff over the Christmas holidays

of 16 closed plants reopened and three remaining three expected to

be back in operation on Jan. 18.

losses in the first quarter.

CHICAGO — International bring a consolidation of its Harvester Co., struggling to overcome \$1.1 billion in losses during the past two years, said Monday it will sharply trim its operations in hopes of turning a profit by the second quarter of its fiscal year.

Archie R. McCardell, chairman and chief executive officer, said the cutbacks will be severe enough to overcome a potential continuing decline in industry-wide sales of farm equipment, trucks and construction machinery.

As a part of the cutbacks, the company plans to reduce its sala-ried employees to 20,000 from 26,700 on Oct. 31, to realize savings of \$200 million this year, according to spokesman Bill Colwell. He said the complete extent of plant closings and job losses is still

Mr. McCardell said Harvester is not counting on some economists' expectations of an improvement in business, and instead is basing its plans on another 10- to 15-percent

International Harvester recently completed a \$4.2-billion restructuring of its debt, and the willing-ness of banks to go along with the refinancing brought expectations that the company would have to get rid of some of its less profitable operations and take other cost-cut-

### Non-Oil Profit Up Sharply in U.K.

LONDON — Gross profits of industrial and commercial companies other than North Sea gas and oil rose sharply in last year's third quarter, the Central Statistical Off-

Those industries' profits rose to £4.3 billion from £3.8 billion in the second quarter and £3.7 billion in second quarter and 25.7 billion in the first. Gross profits of North Sea oil and gas industries rose to £2.5 billion in the third quarter from £2.3 billion and £2.1 billion.

Total adjusted personal income was up 3 percent in the third quarter from the second quarter and rose 9 percent from third-quarter 1980. But living standards, as measured by real disposable income, increased in the third quarter by only 0.5 percent over the previous quarter, the statistical office said.

The Industry Department said, meawhile, that wholesale prices of manufactured goods in Britain rose 0.4 percent in December after a 0.6-percent rise the previous

#### This announcement appears as a matter of record only

# BANCO URQUIJO, S.A.

560,000 shares of Pts 1000 each par value evidenced by International Depositary Receipts

have been purchased

#### Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited

and placed privately with institutions in the United Kingdom

Stockbrokers to Banco Urquijo, S.A: E. B. Savory, Milin & Co.

Depositary: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

London, December 1981

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. December 1981.

# 🛮 บริบัก ผาบดมอินดัสทรี่ จำกัด

Padaeng Industry Company, Limited

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# AT&T and IBM: Poised for High-Tech Tangle

-(Continued from Page 7)

more than 90 percent of the long-distance telephone market and ates the market for telephone equipment. IBM is unlikely to offer little black telephones. And Satellite Business Systems, analysts say, will be unable to make more than a deat in long-distance voice transmissions.

The competition will be for small terminals and office automation systems and for the long-distance transmission of data between computers and various terminals. So far, data communications is no more than a \$4-billion annual business, analysts say, but it is rapidly growing, and both companies are trying to position

AT&T wants to provide a data communications network that will become as pervasive as its voice network. It has asked the FCC for permission to start this year its advanced communications service, which will allow one type of computer or terminal to "talk" to another, with the communications network performing the necessary translations.

That service would take a swipe at IBM's dominance of the com-puter market because it would allow users to choose equipment made by IBM competitors and still be able to communicate with IBM computers. IBM has its own procedures for computer-to-computer communication and, because it dominates the computer market, it has a lot of power in determining communications standards.

communications. AT&T controls er makers how to allow their com- into a more aggressive one. puters to talk to IBM machines. That will weaken the impact of AT&T's service, Mr. Gartner said.

IBM, meanwhile, joined in forming Satellite Business Sys-tems, which is geared mainly to high-speed data transmission to allow large corporations to send doc-

uments back and forth. It will also compete with AT&T in offering video teleconferencing, a service that allows executives in different cities to hold meetings in which they can hear and see each other. So far, however, SBS has not found a big market for its fledgling data service, which is part of the reason it has turned to offering

In a pure size matchup, AT&T, even after divestiture, will have an edge over IBM. Based on very rough estimates of AT&T, the new company left after divestiture would have \$45 billion to \$57 bilhion in assets, compared with \$26.7 billion for IBM at the end of 1980.

The smaller AT&T would have had an estimated \$30 billion to \$35 billion in 1980 revenues, compared with IBM's \$26.2 billion in 1980.

However, AT&T, despite its size, has been a monopoly. It has not had to innovate its product line or compete for sales as aggressively as IBM. The phone company, in fact, recruited an IBM official, Archie J. McGill, to help turn

But IBM has told other comput- the monopoly's marketing force Digital Equipment and dozens of

"AT&T and IBM, from a quality and marketing and systems point of view, are like day and night," Mr. Gartner said. "IBM is a higher-quality company than AT&T. They have a killer in-

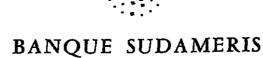
the combined computer and com-munications market, which now measures more than \$100 billion. Numerous others, such as Xerox, General Telephone & Electronics,

As weel, the two companies will not be the only ones competing in

smaller companies are all converging on the market. In addition, it is apparent that

threat to both IBM and AT&T than either American company is to the other. The Japanese are already, for instance, making in-roads on IBM's computer market, while Bell is hardly out the door.

"I view Japan Inc. as a very strong competitor in this area,"
James. E. Olson, vice chairman of AT&T, said Sunday. "They're here in spades."



U.S.\$30,000,000 Floating Rate Notes due 1987

For the six month period January 13th 1982, to July 13th 1982 The Notes will bear an interest rate of 141 % per annum. Interest payable on July 13th 1982.

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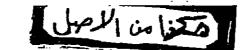
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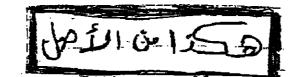
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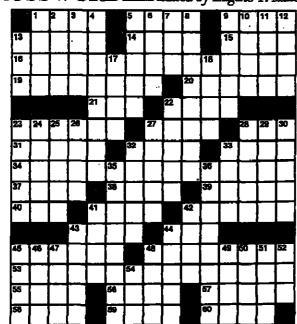
### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1982 Page 10 NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 11 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 11 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Close Prev I 12 Mouth Stock in 5 Yid, P/E 1882, High Low Quot, Close High Low Div. in 5 Yid, P/E 1882, High Low Quot, Close High Low Div. in 5 Yid, P/E 1882, High Low Quot, Close High Low Div. in 5 Yid, P/E 1882, High Low Quot, Close High Low Div. in 5 Yid, P/E 1882, High Low Div. in 5 Yid, P/E 1882, High Low Div. in 5 Yid, P/E 1882, High Low Div. **Eurocurrency Interest Rates Toronto Stocks** Floating Rate Notes Closing prices, Jan. 11, 1982 Banks United Nations Adopt World Charter B29s Bomb (\*Boy of the Dibe' in a Violent Setting Seen Put to Human Rights Guaranteed Seen Put to War Plants A From Season Street Beauty Seen Reich's Use United Nations' New World Charter Provides for Reich's Use Collective Power Measures and Solution of Morti Westmin 574-70 Morti Westmin 574-70 Norti Westmin 574-70 Nisson Credit 574-86 Nisson Credit 574-86 Nisson Credit 574-86 Nisson Credit 574-86 Nortic Int 574-70 Nortic In President Hails 1480 Can Fardy 720 CT Bank 6954 Canventre 500 Converst A 5200 Caseka R 1400 Canren A 5200 Caseka R 1570 Denison A 5200 Caseka R 5200 Casek Australia and Paris Frence Unable to Learn Details of Hoard Science Superior of Augusta Appropriate to the first superior of Augusta Frence Unable to Learn Details of Hoard Science By American St Alarsys By American St Alarsy Reich's Use United Nations' New World Charter Provides for Collective Pener Measures and Solution of Social, Economic and Caltural Problems By American 3d Array By Gogliny Panons, ju. By Gogliny Parley's Success Truman Tells Closing Session of Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, Jan. 8, 1982 A Better World The World Charter Non Banks Tatal Sales 562,316 shares Issuer-Mán cpn-Mar. Akto 10-85 C.F.Ose Electr. 516-88 Emphrei 7-86 Ind. Penoles 10-86-89 Europirus 7-86 Ind. Penoles 10-86-89 Europirus 516-87 Europirus 516-97 Int Co. 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Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the Follow coverage of the First World War by one Cordiscos Cres Tre Cutil Fide Cres Tre Cutil Fide Debos a Debo 2016年11年,1940年11年,1950年11年,1950年,195 Kehvar Kamon i Kaywam Kamon i Kaywam Kamon i Kaywam Kahyay Kehyay Kembali Kahya Kehyay Kamon i Kaywam Kahyay Kamon i Kaywam Kahyay Kamon i Kahyay Kamon i Kahyay Kamon i Kamon grapher! Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the ronow coverage of the rirst world war by one of the few newspapers that stayed in Paris and was virtually edited at the front ranco ar une mont. Read about people - Queen Victoria, Lindbergh, Jack edited at the front. 4-Power Conference Agrees London Press Greets Charter, Declares Unity Is Necessary On Early War-Criminal Trials Linxury Sophistication. Security. Venetian Causeway (between A Very Special Condominium Miami and Miami Beach) Lifestyle On Belle Isle in Miami Beach, Florida 33139. Biscayne Bay Occupancy Winter Open 10:00 to 6:00 daily 1981-82. Large Two Bedroom. (305) 672-0999. Two Baths from \$177,000. 9 Island Avenue. Belle Isle. This is not a complete statement as to \me bland Agence Complete details are available in condomanum documents to be furnished by the developer to a brust Prices and specifications subject to change without nonce. Broker Participation his ded. 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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 11		U.S. COMMODITY PRICES			
Tables alchore the nationwide prices up to the closing on wait street.	7 1786 1786 1786+ Vs 6 4 376 4 + Vs	Chicago Futures	Open High Low Settle Chy.	Open High Low Settle Chg.	Open High Law Settle C
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Continued from Page 10    170   17	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	WHIGAT Open High Low Settle Chs.  5.000 be minimum! delicar per bashel Mar 401 4039 12314 104 -08 Mary 412 412 4034 4074 -074 Jul 413 4139 40814 0.064 -0.074 See 4.474 4.284 4.137 4.16 -0.074 Dec 4.419 4.414 4.22 4.237 -0.079 Mar Prev. soles 17.502 Prev day's open int 64.630, up 1.385.	PORK BELLIES 20,000 fbs.; cambs per ib. Feb 62,50 62,45 60,55 60,50 -1.12 Mor 62,50 61,55 60,50 -1.27 Mory 64,50 61,50 62,50 62,51 -2.70 July 65,57 64,57 65,50 62,51 -2.70 Aury 64,50 63,55 62,50 62,50 -2.70 Prov. soles 7,254 63,55 62,50 62,10 -1.16 Prov. day's spen int 14,152, up 46.	\$W15\$ FRANC   1 point counts \$8,001   Mor franc; 1 point counts \$8,001   Mor franc; 1 point counts \$8,001   Mor franc; 1 point \$646   \$540   \$520   \$570   457   455   \$560   \$570   455   \$560   \$570   \$570   455   \$560   \$570   \$570   \$700	COTTON 2  \$6,000 bs.; Ceets per b.  Mor 67.25 67.35 64.75 64.97 64.15 —  Moy 67.25 67.36 64.75 64.97 64.97  Jul 67.15 67.25 68.28 68.41 —  Oet 71.00 71.40 71.84 70.85 —  Dec 72.25 72.50 71.80 71.95 —  Mor 70.75 72.75 72.55 71.35 71.35 —  Prev. soles 5,571.  Prev day's open int 29,794, up 19.
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13% 5¼ Ozork A.156 1.7 4 43 V 866 876 175 5CEG pt1.106 15. 73 767 176 776 776 776 776 776 776 776 776	1 21/2 21/2 21/2 1/4	Company   Par. Asset   Par. Rec.	FRENCH FRANC \$ per franc; 1 point equals \$8,00001 Mg: 17200 .17200 .17200 .17200 —150 Jun Prev day's open int 54. GERMAN MARK	(Bid-Asked) (Close)	TERMINMARKT Commodity Tagesdienst mit wöchentlichem US-Chartheft Insges. D-Mark 947,85 inkl. MWST
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Stee 27 POLI   Day   Co. 1 B.F. 1 . Class Prov.	34 1616 1516 1514 1514 12 36 12 1114 1114 14 21 912 876 876 66	Méasion Invest Trust Q	Cash Prices	1,202 lots at 10 tens. COFFEE	Best Tools for Commodity Traders!
	Photo   1,290   1,20	est.	Jan. 11, 1982           Commodity and unit FOODS         Mon Year Ago FOODS           Coffee 4 Sontos. Ib	Jon 1,132 1,128 1,133 1,134 1,125 1,130 Mar 1,139 1,128 1,138 1,129 1,130 1,329 1,130 1,329 1,130 1,329 1,130 1,329 1,130 1,329 1,130 1,329 1,130 1,329 1,130 1,320 1,130 1,30	Let's Tolk Silver & Gold, first actual U.Sser- vice, via satellist, every Friday broad new — cult for a free capy the week, I north trial DM 52, COMMODITES The Monozine of Futures Trad-
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#### **ACROSS**

- 1 Bills passed in D.C. and elsewhere
- 5 Man from Bangkok
- 9 Man from Relsinki 13 Selected
- 14 Sculls 15 Atomic
- physicist 16 Animal 19 Sets free 20 Anne or Emily
- 21. Pod occupant 22 Kind of trap or hug 23 N.Y. college
- 27 Soothing cintment 28 Coagulate 31 Penetrate
- 32 Ringer 33 Musical ending 34 Vegetable 37 Pious language
- 38 Malachite and mispickel 39 Watering holes 40 Hundreds of
- mins. 41 Fontanne's partner 42 Character in 'Measure for Measure''
- 43 Horn acces 44 Kind of smith or soldier 45 Put together

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#### 53 Mineral 55 Nichols hero **56** Above, in Bonn 57 Mystical card

25 British guns

27 Laura, Stephen

or William

28 Golden-egg

29 Lemon of the

50's 30 Cowboy gear

layer

32 Carried

35 Vigorous;

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36 Joins

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46 Start of a

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- 3 Domestic slave in Ethelred's 4 Reserve 5 "When I Take
- 43 Pair of socks 44 Cotta's My Sugar
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- 7 Orinoco tributary 8 Christopher's backer 9 Uproar 10 When this is
- hot, strike! 11 Cozy spot 12 Wall St. site 13 N.B.A. athlete 17 Belgian river 18 Stuff
- 22 Bundles of hay 23 Climbing plant grown for fodder 24 Menachem's co-Nobelist

MEXICO CITY MIAMI MILAN

MONTREAL MOSCOW

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ROME SALISBURY

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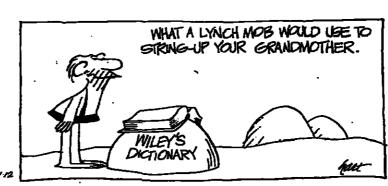
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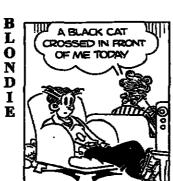






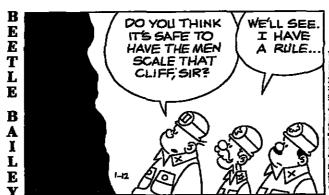


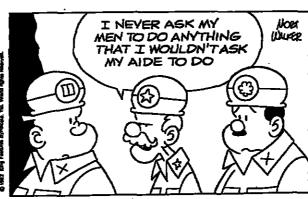












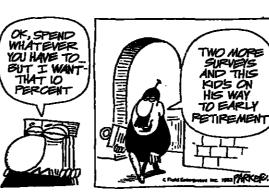


















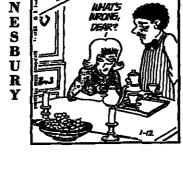






I THOUGHT IT BEST

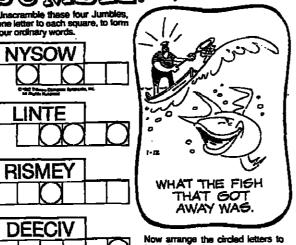
HER WHY I'M TRYING TO REACH KEITH JUNE!



0

0





Print answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumples: FORTY MUSIC ENCAMP ADVICE Answer: Sounds like the judge made the sentence shorter on his way to work—"COMMUTED"

form the surprise answer, as sug-gested by the above cartoon.

Imprimé par P.I.O. - I, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris



#### DENNIS THE MENACE



"SEE THAT BLOOD ON MY FINGER? I THINK I GOT A SLOW LEAK!

### **BOOKS**

#### ON LEARNING TO READ: The Child's Fascination With Meaning.

By Bruno Bettlelheim and Karen Zelan. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 52d Street, New York 10022. 306 pp. \$13.95

Reviewed by Noel Perrin

WHY IS it that the reading public in the United States consists of 15 million or 20 million people out of 226 million? Why is it that the really committed readers number no more than 2 million or 3 million - probably less than the number of illegal im-

migrants in the county?
One answer, maybe the big answer lies in the way Americans are taught to read. All of us who didn't go to schools of education (and many who did) know that the way is absurd and demeaning. Twenty years ago kids learned to read from "Fun With Dick and Jane," an almost totally mindless book. Things are worse now. Dick and Jane have gone — to be replaced by Janet and Mark. The girl's name comes first now, which may be a trifting gain for one sex. The mindlessness has increased. If Dick and Jane were an insult to any child's intelligence. Janet and Mark are an outrage. This is bow Janet talks:

"Come, Mark, come. Come here. Mark. Come here. Come here. Mark, come and jump. Come and jump,

And Mark? That clever child answers, "Here I come Janet. Here I

swers, "Here I come Janet. Here I come Jump, jump, jump, "Such dialogue is boring, meaningless, and totally unlike the way real 5-and 6-year-olds talk. We all know this, and yet we mostly kind of shrug and accept it for our children.

Partly that's because we are in awe of science and of authorities — and you can be very sure that "Janet and Mark" has many credentials from authorities in phonics and cognitive skills. Partly it's because too many of us belive a pernicious lie about ghetto kids. What this lie says is that the vocabulary of pre-primers must limit it-self to about 100 words (the first four books in the "Janet and Mark" series employ a total of 78) because otherwise culturally disadvantaged children would not be able to cope. So it's no good lamenting that in 1920 American first graders read books that contained four times as many words as the books they read now. That, the lie says, is part of the price of integrated

and democratic schooling.

Bruno Bettelheim and Karen Zelan have written a book that could quite possibly change all this. If I didn't know the enormous power of the education establishment, I'd say that would change all this. Because they know a better way to teach reading.

The way it works now, the whole

effort goes into decoding and phonics. That's why the books are such trash — to leave the teachers free to concen-trate on teaching the children such things as how to distinguish between the sounds of s and sh. And all mistakes the children make are assumed to be failures in decoding. Take a real case. A little girl is reading a "story" about a monkey and a seashell. With trouble, she reads:

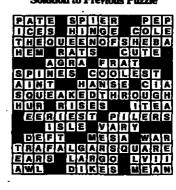
"Did Mit see the shell? 'I need the shell.

See this shell.

"See this sand. I will sell it." But then, coming to the line "I will sell the shell," she first stumbles, then blocks, and finally reads it, "I will sell the sheet." Wrong! She is instantly corrected for her failure in decoding. But what Bettelheim and Zelan

know is that there's a lot more going here than phonics and decoding. They know it because they had discussed that "story" with the little girl and her whole class. They know, for example, that no one in the class felt it made any sense for the monkey to sell the shell. "They all preferred a pretty

Solution to Previous Puzzle



shell to any remuneration it possibly bring." Bettelheim and also know that in an earlier n the little girl had encountered who got a clean sheet dirty. Wh. did was to import meaning t meaningless story by having the key sell something that she h would have been willing to get the books exclude meaning; the dren bring it back in.

The right way to teach reading authors say is first to use heat.

authors say, is first to use book tell real stories, in language that dren really use. And second, > concentrate on correcting "min ings," but to treat them as mean substitutions — which will near ways enable the children to unl
"An interim phase of making,
more freely [will] give way first u
naneous correction and then to

ing as printed." ... One more example. This invo sixth-grader named Lillian, who severe reading disability. She is ing a real book, though one young for her: Maurice Ser "Where the Wild Things Are, page nine, having read "wild" or ly twice, she reads it as "mild" then gets flustered and stops. Th distinguished educator who was ing with her attributed this to be ability to focus on the written a mechanical explanation. ) heim and Zelan point out that si no trouble at all focusing on a sion screen for hours at a time. the ball in a game of catch. Sh focusing just fine. What really pened was that she had just co the scary part of Sendak's bo and she was rewriting it to m less scary. Where the mild things

Because these are complicated chological arguments (the au spend 15 rather ponderous page Lillian alone), it is nearly impoto make them convincing in a review. Let me assume your c tional assent and quickly go c some of the objections that educa ists are sure to raise:

•It's easy for Bettelheim and to prescribe theoretical cures, but the teachers in the field really l what teaching reading is like. Fi sticks. This book is based on dreds of hours spent in the classer of eight different American school eight researchers (including the thors).

 What proof is there that culture disadvantaged children could he real books? Lots. They do, for e ple, in Austria, Switzerland, Po. Russia and Japan. Bettelheim Zelan have studied the primers i these countries, and analyse sever them in this book. Russian graders get 10 times as many won

American first-graders. More cogent still, it turns out the real-life vocabulary of U.S. chr. dren who are being subjected to Mai and Janet is around 4,000 words and the most culturally deprived i the most somber settings still know about 2,000 words, all but a few o which they have taught themselves Small wonder that "jump, jump jump" fails to grab them.

They don't allow for dyslexia. Oh, yes they do. They just note that trut dyslexia is a rather rare condition.

But even if all this is true (it is!),

very few grade-school teachers are trained in psychoanalytic interpretation. You'd have to have a Bettelheim and Zelan in every classroom for their method to work. No, you wouldn't The teachers don't have to figure out why "sheet" for "shell," or "mild" for "wild." This is just a bit of bravura Bettelheim and Zelan use in making their case. All the teacher has to do is acknowledge the substitution. Interpretation isn't necessary - though cocasionally the child will spontaneous ly provide it.

Most U.S. schools use puerik
books like "Janet and Mark," and, in-

evitably, most fail to produce interest ed readers. It is a reasonable hopthat some primary teachers and some principals will at least read Bettelhein and Zelan. I think they'd learn a lot And if they did, so might our chil

Noel Perrin on the staff of The Wash

By Alan Truscot

#### BRIDGE

On THE diagramed deal, from this event, a deceptive play permitted one declarer to make 11 tricks in a contract of three no-trump. This would be a trivial matter at other forms of scoring, but at match points

it was worth a top score.

North-South were using "inverted minor raises," so two diamonds showed at least 10 high-card points.

South brushed aside the two-spade overcall, feeling sure that his partner would produce some strength in the club suit.

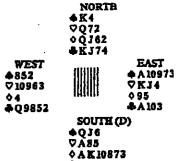
After a spade lead, the king was played, and East won and continued the suit. South had nine sure tricks and was hungry for more. His first move was to play a club, guessing right by playing the jack from dum-my. East won with the ace and cleared the spades.

South now stranded the club king in dummy and ran five rounds of diamonds to reach this position:

NORTH ŸQ7 EAST WEST **QK1 7109 ♦**— **♦103** SOUTH **QA85 QA85 QA85** 

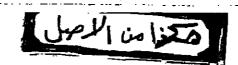
On the last diamond, West an dummy threw hearts. It did not occu-to East that South would have let himself without a link to the clu king, so he also threw a heart, an South took three tricks in that suite t outscore the field,

East missed several chies to the right defense: West's clubs deuce o the first play of the suit showed a odd number of cards; West would not have saved useless hearts when h could have guarded clubs effectively and the discard of the heart nine i the position shown indicated that b had no more than one heart remain ing. But this does detract from South imaginative play,



Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South

West Pass Pass 10 West led the spade two.



thought,

# 49ers Win 28-27 Thriller and Super Bowl Berth

By Paul Attner

Washington Pan Service
SAN FRANCISCO — The difference was the poise of quarterback Joe Montana During a four-minute stretch, with his San Francisco 49er team-

mates tired and struggling. Montana's pressure passing Sunday de-nied the stunned Dallas Cowboys a record sixth Super Bowl appear-

With the Candlestick Park crowd of 60,525 screaming nonstop, Montana moved his team 89 yards in those four minutes. He completed four passes, the last a six-yarder with 0:51 left in the game, to a leaping Dwight Clark in wersching kicked the extra point for a 28-27 victory and San Fran-cisco's first National Football Conference championship.

#### Methodist

"We tried to methodically cut them apart," said 49er Coach Bill Walsh of the game-winning drive. And that is what Montana did, executing Walsh's play calls to perfection for a glorious finish to what had until then been his most frustrating performance of the year. He had thrown a season-high three interceptions (accounting for half of the 49ers' season-high turn-overs) and had been noticeably ineffective against the Cowboys in the second half.

But even after Clark's touchdown - even after the Cowboys' bopes of meeting the Cincinnati Bengals in Super Bowl XVI seemed shattered — Dallas almost came back. Quarterback Danny White's 27-yard completion to Drew Pearson at the San Francisco 46-yard line had Dallas within 15 yards of Rafael Septien's field goal range. But White fumbled when sacked by Lawrence Pillers on the next play, defensive end Jim Stucrecovered. San Francisco

GAINESVILLE, Fla. - In a

Schneider of East Germany year ago stripped 20 seconds off the world's-best time in the 1,500-petiton.

Schneider, 18, was clocked in 15 clocking that bettered the 1:56.93

Connors Nips McEnroe

1-ranked opponent, 6-7, 7-5, 6- in the match's second game but

what he considered McEnroe won the tiebreaker, 11-9,

vice winner.

stunning performance, Petra

meter freestyle Sunday night at the

close of the U.S. Swimming Inter-

The Associated Press

Connors came away the winner of

a professional tennis tournament

here Sunday after a stormy battle

with John McEnroe. Connors,

ranked No. 3 in the world, dis-

played impressive passing shots and service returns to outlast his

onnors became upset at one

Enroe's delaying tactics, and

two stood face to face jawing

Jimmy Connors

NHL Standings

.... — Both of us.

ALSS CONFERENCES

Potrick Division

W L T GF G.A.Pts
25 11 5 177 140 55
25 15 1 145 1/4 51
19 17 6 1/9 1-9 1-4
18 18 5 151 143 41
12 26 4 155 176 28

Advance Division

18 Division 34 11 8 168 123 54 24 12 5 172 142 53 27 10 11 198 127 53 22 15 5 197 172 49 29

Rierris Division
29 19 4 141 170 44
15 12 14 170 144 44
17 16 9 185 141 42
15 29 9 144 197 39

rado 16 27 6 123 780 26 Senday's Results fisio 6. Los Aroeles 4 (McCourt ? 222). Jarth (7), Perrecult 2 (17), Seltino (19), Mur-10), Smith (7), Banar (8), Terrico (11 1). Hodelphio 5. Colarode 4 (Kerr (8), Igras (6), Limerman (12), Adoms (2). Clarks (Anochillan (13), Ashton 2 (14), Lever

cogo 3, Vancouver 2 (Karr (11), Wilson 2

Cogo 3, Vennico 4 (16), Actor Stryl (16), Hoheord (3)). Stryl (16), Homer (17), Hower Ch. 4 (25).

\_acointe (1), Nasier (17); Howerth & (25), 16th 2 (16), Savard (11). Savy 5, Edmonton (1 (26), Bride-(21), Choulaard (13), Laveliee (16); Kurri

coto coto coto coto coto coto

ROSEMONT, IIL - Jimmy

national meet.

The 49ers were 2-14 only two years ago, Walsh's first as their coach. Now they have the best record in the league, after removing any doubts that their unexpected 1981 performance was a fluke.

They had beaten Dallas, 45-14, in October. But that was a flat Cowboy team. Sunday's one was not. The Dallas front four harassed Montana, forcing him to perform like an inexperienced thirdyear player instead of the quarter-back who led the NFC in passing this season. And the Cowboy offense was efficient enough to take advantage of Montana's mistakes -and take a 27-21 lead with 10:41 left in the game.

#### Forcing the Issue

Montana's third interception, moments later, appeared to end the 49ers' chances. Dallas then ran off five minutes, but a poorly thrown third-down pass by White forced a punt to the San Francisco

On the three previous 49er possessions, Dallas had forced turn-overs: two Montana interceptions and a fumble by Walt Easley that led to the go-ahead touchdown, a 21-yard pass to tight end Doug

And on the first pass of this fi-nal series, halfback Lenvil Elliott was wide open, but dropped a Montana pass. San Francisco play-ers were dragging back to the hud-dle and the 49ers appeared on the verge of crumbling before the more experienced Cowboys, who were making their 15th playoff appearance in 16 years.

But Walsh didn't give up. He crossed up Dallas by calling on his running game, which had been shut down for most of the day. He sent Elliott around end for six yards. Then he ordered a high-percentage Montana pass that result-ed in a six-yard completion to wide receiver Freddie Solomon and a

broke the 16:03.62 mark set by April.

East German Ines Diers here a

year ago and earned her fourth

gold medal in the three-day com-

States set a world's-best in the 200-meter butterfly with a 1:56.42

at each other. McEnroe, the Wim-

bledon and U.S. Open champion,

walked off the court and lost a key

fourth-set game when he was penalized for slamming down his racket. He irritated linesmen, fans

and reporters (he skipped a postmatch news conference).

gave the break back in the seventh; the two exchanged serves to 6-6.

with a forehand volley and a ser-

McEnroe broke in the first and

third games of the second set en route to a 4-0 lead. But Connors

then reeled off five straight games

and closed out the set at 7-5. Serv-

ing in the ninth game. Connors, annoyed at McEnroe's foot-drag-

ging, crossed the net and the two

The two swapped breaks in the

fifth and sixth games of the third

set and went to 6-6, forcing a tie-

breaker that McEnroe won with an

In the fourth set's 11th game.

McEnroe was facing break point.

He threw his racket to the ground giving him a penalty point and

Connors the game. Connors then

McEnroe broke to a 3-0 lead in

the deciding set. But, leading 4-2 in the seventh game, he fell behind,

15-30. After a serve Connors dived

to recover, McEnroe volleyed deep to a corner — only to have Con-

nors go flat on his stomach to re-

the ceiling of the arena and was

assessed another penalty point — which would have given Connors

the game. Umpire Arthur Layton

annulled the penalty, but Connors nonetheless went on to break service. He followed that with a break

in the ninth game and closed out the match with a forehand volley

Of the bickering and complain-ing, Connors said, "Attitudes get into these things sometimes. You say things during a match that

wouldn't mean a thing after-

Despite the distractions, Con-

Connors picked up \$100,000 for

nors said: "We played great tennis

his first victory since taking several months off after beating McEnroe

last November in England. Runner-up McEnroe collected

Jump Record Said Equaled The Associated Press

MOSCOW - Margarita Butk-

one of the Soviet Union has equ-

aled the world indoor mark in the

women's long jump with a leap of 22 feet, 2½ inches, Tass reported Monday. Competing during the weekend in Soviet Lithuania,

Butkene tied the record set Feb.

21, 1981, by West German Karin

North American Bobsled

The Associated Press LAKE PLACID, N.Y. — The U.S. team of Brent Rushlaw and

Jim Tyler won the two-man North

American bobsled championship

Sunday with a four-heat clocking

of 4:09.25 on the mile-long Mount

Van Hoevenberg run, in Satur-day's two heats, the winners set a

track record of 1:01.43.

Hanel, Tass said.

Amazed, McEnroe hit a ball to

had a heated exchange.

overhead smash.

held service for the set.

turn a winner.

into an open court.

wards."

\$60,000.

- both of us."

McEnroe broke Connors' serve

Craig Beardsley of the United

first down at the 23. That seemed to bring new life, to his team.

We were a little worried that last drive," said tackle Keith Fahnhorst. "But we knew that Joe can take care of himself. He just makes things happen.

"That drive will go down in history."



Joe Montana ... If it's there, I'll take it.'

The East German women's team

meter individual medley and

8:17.32 in the 800-meter freestyle.

and, with strong turns, going from seven seconds ahead of world pace

at the 400-meter point, to 10 sec-

goes." She said she normally

doesn't swim the 1500, but, "after

the 800-meter [Friday] I thought I

had a good chance to break the record."

Florida was conducted in a short-

course 25-meter pool, which makes

for more turns and faster times

than a world-standard 50-meter

pool. Only world's-best times were set during the competition.

East Germany's Caren

Metschuck won her third gold, taking the 100-meter freestyle in

54.55, while teammates Ines Geis-

sler and Cornelia Polit won the the

200-meter butterfly and back-

butterfly and Steve Barnicoat in

the 200-meter backstroke pushed

the U.S. men's team ahead of Can-

Darjan Petric of Yugoslavia,

who won the 800-meter freestyle Friday, took first in the 1,500-

No Surprise

Ironically, American Tracy Caulkins' second-place finishes in

five events put her ahead in the

meet's women's point totals, 85 to Schneider's 80, "East Germany didn't surprise me," said Caulkins who set four individual world's-

best and won five events last year.

"You could tell by the first day they came prepared to swim fast."

But in 1981, the Americans, who

had missed the 1980 Olympics,

were psyched up for international competition, especially against Communist countries. "We placed

more importance on the meet last

year and they were kind of shocked that we swam so fast,"

said Canlkins.
"We haven't prepared at all for

this meet," said Beardsley, one of several U.S. national team mem-

bers who are in the middle of the

university season. But "you have

to give credit to the East German

women. They were pretty fantas-tic."

25 8 798 — 25 9 795 V 17 18 496 9 15 18 455 10 14 25 412 11V

12 21 .364 10 12 22 .353 1042 9 24 .273 13

25 10 J14 22 11 AG

Washington 129, New York 126 (Ballard 27, Johnson 26; Cartwright 26, At Lucas 28).

Houston 111, Portland 109 (Motone 34, N

rukee 118, Les Angeles 197 (Buckper-27 17; Johnson 28, Abdul-Jobbor 22).

meter freestyle Sunday.

Victories by Beardsley in the

stroke events

the meet at the University of

record 15:52.29.

two weeks ago off the injured list. accounted for 27 additional yards. A live-yard completion by Mon-

tana and a Solomon reverse for 14 had the ball at the Dallas 35 with two minutes left. "We weren't concentrating on

anything different," Montana maintained. We were just confident we could score.

I don't welcome them, either. But if it's there, I'll take it." Suddenly, it seemed Montana could do no wrong, no matter

what Dallas tried.

And he was receiving wonderful protection after being sacked three

#### times earlier in the game. **Taking Their Time**

He found Clark for a dandy 10yard, between-defenders comple-

Then he pierced the double coverage with a 12-yard pass to Solo-mon — and a first down at the Cowboy 13.

Time left: 75 seconds. After a time-out, Solomon broke open in the end zone but Montana

On second down, Elliott - who had seven carries all season broke off left end for seven yards to the six.

Fifty-nine seconds to go.

Another time out.

Walsh, considered one of the football's finest offensive tactitizens, called a play — sprint-right-option — that Clark said the team "had been having trouble running ever since training camp. "We just couldn't get our timing

Even now, it wasn't right. Wide receivers Solomon and Clark, lining up on the right side, crisscrossed, with Solomon cutting to the outside

But the Dallas defense closed on Solomon. Montana, rolling right, saw he was covered and didn't

Schneider Dominates U.S. Swimming Defensive end Ed Jones was minutes, 43.31 seconds, as she set by Swede Par Arvidsson last Walls in pursuit.

> ting world bests 2:10.60 in the 200tana pumped again as Jones landed, then sent a high pass toward Schneider was awesome in the Clark, a 10th-round 1979 draft 1,500 meters, taking an early lead

choice who caught 85 passes this year and had a 20-yard scoring pass earlier in Sunday's game, leaped, stretching his 6-foot-3 frame to its limit. He held onto the pass and came

onds midway and up to 18 at 1,000 meters. Tiffany Cohen was second in the 1,500 with an Americandown just inside the end line. Jones, kneeling on the ground near Schneider was matter-of-fact Montana, shook his head in disbelabout it all. "It always works this way," she said. "When it goes, it

# Stadler Hangs On

ended in disaster for Craig Stadler Sunday, but he recovered with a 30-foot birdie putt on the final hole to win the Tucson Open golf tournament by three strokes.

Stadler, with a 71 in the final round, wound up with a 72-hole score of 14-under-par 266. Vance Haefner shot a final-round 64 while John Mahaffey had a 65; they tied for second with 269 to-tals. Bob Gilder also shot a 65 Sunday and finished alone at 270, a stroke ahead of Jay Haas.

tournament was slipping away and that he played better than his score indicated. "I played pretty good golf," Stadler said, "but the putts just didn't drop in the way they did in the first three rounds.

FOOTBALL

Restant Mockey League

LOS ANGELES—Fired Porter MacDonald as coach and replaced hire with Den Perry, coach of New Harven of the American Hockey League; named MacDonald assistant seneral manager in charge of player personnel; named Brad Sef-weed coalester seach. NBA Standings

1st time in PARIS Live telecost on GIANT SCREEN

Dallas was looking for more knew it was high, but I was pretty passes, but instead two sweeps by certain Dwight could get it," said Montana, who finished with 22 Montana, who finished wi completions in 35 attempts for 286 yards, 103 more yards than White. "It wasn't until I saw the replay [after the game] that I noticed it was much higher than I had

> Said Clark: "It was a perfect pass. It was right where it was supoosed to be."

In the locker room, the 49ers were in ecstasy. "It's unbelievable, unbelievable," said veteran Randy Cross. Said still-in-shock lineback-"I don't fear situations like that. er Craig Puki: "We proved our worth as a team today."

#### Atypical

It was the kind of game Dallas usually doesn't lose. The 49ers had the fewest turnovers in the league in this season, but an aggressive Cowboy defense kept forcing mis-takes, kept forcing Montana to throw deep passes instead of his usual short, timed patterns.

But despite 91 rushing yards by Tony Dorsett, who came back from a first-half eye injury, the Cowboys never could put away San Francisco, mainly because of three turnovers of their own. Instead, there were seven lead changes.
"The 49ers aren't a better team

than us," remarked Dallas Coach Tom Landry, "but the game ended at the right time for them. "Montana had to be the key. There's nothing else except him."

Walsh agreed. He talked again and again about his quarterback, who was given the starting job this season when former starter Steve DeBerg was traded to Denver. Walsh has called Montana the best quarterback in the league. Sunday, he said something else about him.

"We were able to win," the coach said simply, "because we have a resourceful quarterback."

By Bob Donahue

with an event that would be talked

about for decades. And so it did.

team, rugby's finest attacking unit

in the world, and the Barbarians,

an invitational European all-star club for which the wide-open game

is also a stubborn tradition, the

principals gathered to observe the

worst winter storms in memory in

It was a sad end to an extraordi-

nary early-season program in which New Zealand (in France)

and Australia (in Ireland) played

simultaneous test matches in En-rope for the first time in 110 years

of international rugby.

Low temperatures have been

setting all-time records elsewhere

in Britain, but it was in the far

southwest, where the Welsh valleys

dip toward the sea, that the snow

has caused the most hardship.

While life-or-death dramas have

taken their toll in the countryside, Cardiff, a ciry of 280,000, was a ghost town from Friday to Mon-day.

24 --- Minus 1

and it was not until Monday -

and then only by four chartered

belicopters — that the Australian

players were able to leave their

prematch retreat at the Bristol

Channel resort of Porthcawl, 25 miles outside Cardiff, for Lon-

don's Heathrow Airport and the

flight home to the warmth of New

South Wales and Oueensland after

a three-month, 24-match tour that

It was the first time since World

War II that a major rugby match

had been canceled in Cardiff. The

closest thing to a precedent was a

Five Nations game between Wales and England that had to be res-

cheduled in 1953. Australian sup-

porters who had traveled 12,000

miles for a nonmatch spent the weekend reassuring one another that they had attended something

For the faithful marooned in

historic.

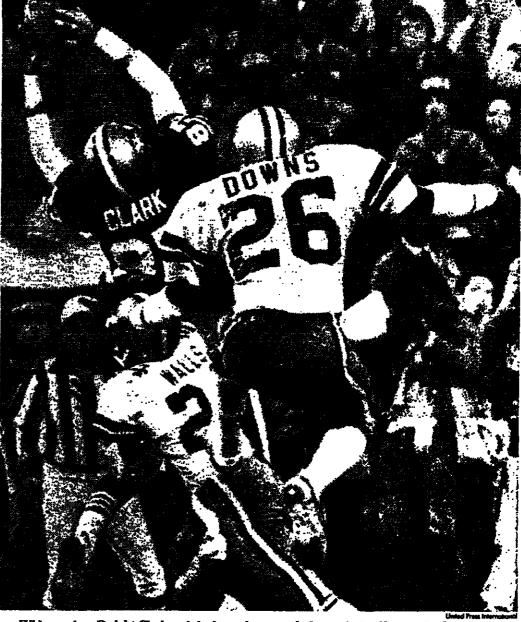
came to only 23 matches after all.

The blizzards began Thursday,

unscheduled as can be.

South Wales.

ional Herald Tribune LONDON — The 1981-82 Australian Rugby Union tour of the British Isles was scheduled to end



Wide receiver Dwight Clark and the last-minute catch that took the 49ers to the Super Bowl.

zeroing in on Montana as he looked for Clark, who had hooked to the middle of the end zone and then cut back, deep, to the outside corner - with cornerback Everson Montana started to throw the

dominated the competition, taking 12 of 14 individual golds. Schneider led the way by winning the 400-meter individual medley and setball away and Jones leaped. Mon-

"When I released the ball I

# To Win Tucson by 3-Stroke Margin

TUCSON, Ariz. — What started out as a walk in the sun almost Stadler started the final round

with a seven-stroke lead, but after bogeys on the 15th and 17th holes his margin was down to two - un-til the birdie putt on the 72d hole sealed the victory, his fourth since joining the U.S. professional tour in 1976.

Stadler said he never felt the He two-putted the first 16 holes,

including a 20-footer on 16 that lipped the cup and would have been an eagle had it dropped. But he three-putted the 17th for his fourth bogey of the day.

# Transactions

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#### Cardiff, who included some of Eu- brilliant Australian effort to prorope's leading rugby administra-tors, the long weekend resembled a forced sea cruise, with conversations regularly resuming at succes-

sive meals or in the hotel bar.

But the event was, in the event, as A prime concern was the danger that disappointment among sup-porters at home might snuff out a Instead of a prestigious match between the Australian national

mote the ranning style that all rugby countries are trying to revive.
The 1981-82 Wallabies had expected to do much batter than win only one of their four test matches.

They beat Ireland, 16-12, but lost to Wales, 18-13, Scotland, 24-15, and England, on Jan. 2, 15-11.

Yet they scored eight tries in the tests, allowing only three. In their

Snow Leaves Australian Rugby Efforts Adrift

# ... No Picnic in Cincy, Either

New York Times Service CINCINNATI — By any ba-rometer, it was cold. By unofficial records, it was the second-coldest National Football League playoff game ever — the temperature being 9 F below zero at kickoff and 4 below by the time the Cin-cinnati Bengals had warmed the hearts of the hometown fans with a 27-7 Super Bowl berth victory over the San Diego Chargers.



... Frosty day.

Other major cities ovalidate

up to 35 mph, had a wind-chill fac-tor of minus-54 at the start. Police fanned out through the crowd of 46,302 - there were 13,277 no-shows — to see if anyone needed assistance. Several spectators suffered heart attacks, according to Colonel Larry Whelan of the Cincinnati police. It was so cold that winning quarterback Ken Anderson suf-

fered a frostbitten right ear. It was so cold that the Army doctor who advised the league that it could play this American Football Conference championship game did not go skiing.

"My two daughters went skiing today and I would have joined them if I weren't involved in talking with the league," Dr. Ralph Goldman of the U.S. Army Research Institute for Environmental Medicine said by telephone from his Natick, Mass., home.

"It's cold in Cincinnati, especially for football, but we have troops out in much colder weather than that and they're able to perform their jobs. It's colder when you go skiing sometimes."

In addition to the heated benches on both sidelines, extra kerosene heaters were given the teams. Players wore extra clothes. George Roberts, the Charger punter, managed to keep every-thing warm on the sideline except

for his left leg — the one he has to plant when kicking. He had noth-ing on beneath his helmet, but said he never took it off "because I wanted to keep my ears on my Roberts averaged only 29.5

yards on his two punts in the swirling winds. "I've never kicked any bricks," he said, "but I imagine that's what it feels like."

19 lesser matches they scored 57 tries to six. And the average score in those 19 games - 20-8 - represents the best victory margin in any of Australia's 11 tours to Europe, starting with the first one in 1908-09

No. 8 Mark Loane, wing Brendan Moon and center Andrew Slack emerged as arguably the world's top players in their positions. Injury prevented scrumbalf John Hipwell, who will be 34 later this month, from playing consist-ently at his top-of-the-world best; 22-year-old Mark Ella, whose youth can be a disadvantage at flyhalf, could rarely cope with the unfamiliar wet conditions.

Above all, these Wallabies lacked the depth to field more than one pack of international-class forwards; their backs often worked with scant or poor possession.
There was criticism for their kill-

ing the ball in the rucks, but no proof that it was due to anything more sinister than fervent defense by a relatively inexperienced young team. Managed by Sir Nicholas Shehadie, a former lord mayor of Sydney, and coached by Bob Templeton, the squad was consistently a social success off the

As the Wallabies escaped from Wales, they knew that, at home, a critical press campaign was under way. Now the spectacular finale that might have rehabilitated their style had been snowed out.

#### Possible Beneficiary

One beneficiary may be England. The Barbarians had picked six current or immediately-past national captains, among other top players. Had the game been played, Bill Beaumont, England's captain, and fellow lock Maurice Colclough would have had international matches on three consecutive Saturdays - too much for big forwards.

Thus, when England opens the 1982 Five Nations Championship against Scotland in Edinburgh Saturday, Beanmont and Colclough, along with hooker Peter Wheeler and centers Paul Dodge and Clive Woodward, will have had an unscheduled rest.

Wales will play in Dublin in the other opening-day game. Weather

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#### **Art Buchwald**

## Leaky Administration

WASHINGTON — The media keep getting blamed for all sorts of crimes committed against the government, but very little is mentioned about how many times all the major networks were staked the press is used by the govern-

ment to do its dirty work. Take the recent firing of the president's national security stablehand who,

when it came to Mr. Reagan's was considered one of his closest advisers. The stable-

hand, Horatio Bridle, had irked high members of the White House Buchwald staff with an in-

terview he had given to Sports IIlustrated saying the president kept slipping off his saddle. Since this was privileged information, the White House aides decided Bridle was not a team player and had to go. But no one had the nerve to break the news to the president's stablehand

So one of the aides called up his good friend Sam Dunready of the ANC Evening News and said. Ask me a question about Horatio

Sam said, "What's going on with the president's stablehand?"

"I can't tell you," the aide re-

plied and hing up.

This was enough for Sam. He went on the air that night and said. White House sources hinted today that there could be a big shakeup in the president's stable. Mr. Reagan is said to have expressed dissatisfaction with the constant bickering going on be-

#### Beethoven Again No. 1 In Concerts in London

The Associated Press LONDON - For the 13th consecutive year, Beethoven was the most popular composer in London's concert halls last year, according to a Times of London correspondent who conducts the an-

nual classical music tally. David Chesterman, in a letter to the editor, said there were 56 performances of Beethoven's sympho-nies. Mozart was again runner-up with 32 performances of his symphonies, and Mahler again third with 21. Tchaikovsky rose from eighth to fourth place with 19 pertween his national security stablehand adviser and the grooms at

Quantico, where his horse is kept." out at Bridle's house. When he left for work, cameras were shoved in his face, and he was asked if he was on his way out?

"No one has spoken to me about it." Bridle said. "The president has told me I could have the stablehand job as long as I wanted

That afternoon, Lilly Stall, the CBT White House correspondent was having lunch with a Reagan insider. He said, "Ask me if Charlton Dancer is being considered as a replacement for Horatio Bridle as the president's national security stablehand."

Lilly said, "Is Charlton Dancer being considered to replace Bridle in the White House? There is no truth to the story

Lilly rushed back to her place in front of the White House and reported to the TV andience, "Despite denials from the president, it has now been decided to replace Horatio Bridle with Charlton Dancer, who was stablehand to Mr. Reagan when the president was governor of California.

By this time Bridle was becoming frantic. He went to the White House aides and asked to see the president, so that he could be assured once and for all that his job

was not in jeopardy.

The president agreed to see and afterwards said, "Horatio is the best stablehand I've ever had."

A White House aide standing next to Jackie Woodley of NBZ whispered to her, "Ask me if this is the last time the president will ever see Bridle again."

"Is this the last time the president will see Bridle?" The White House man said. "No

Jackie went on the air that night and said, "NBZ has learned today that despite the meeting between President Reagan and Horatio Bridle the president will announce the appointment of a new national security stablehand tomorrow. White House aides said the vicious attacks and innuendoes by the media on Bridle now make it impossible for him to do his job."

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# Reopening Fibber McGee's Closet

By Al Martinez

Los Angeles Times Sevice

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. — It
is not the house at 79 Wistful Vista but a sprawling, elegant home here overlooking a canyon.
And yet inside, his familiar voice an echo of the past, sits Fibber McGee, comfortable with his 85 years, easy with the memories.

His name is Jim Jordan and once, with patient Molly, he occapied for millions of radio listeners the funny home with the crowded closet on a street that meant Sad View. They were Fibber McGee and Molly from

1935 to 1952.

Anyone shouldering a few years probably recalls the befuddled, tale-telling Fibber and the no-nonsense wife who could puncture his jokes with a tart "Tain't funny, McGee." They came into American homes with Throckmorton P. Gildersleeve, Sis, the Old Timer, Beulah, Mayor La Trivia and Wallace Wimple, invariably accompanied by "Sweety-Face my big fat wife."

"Fibber McGee and Molly" was a gentle, down-home show at a time when comedy was not necessarily satire and family entertainment did not necessarily include incest. "We just tried to make people laugh." Jordan said. "Maybe we were funny and may-be we weren't, but it doesn't matter now. That was long ago and far away.'

'Dad-Rat . . .'

He is a small man from Peoria, Ill., barely 5-feet-6. His voice retains the lift of the old Tuesday night show, but age has blurred his ability to rattle out Fibber's anguished, frustrated "Dat-rat the dad-ratted ..." "Hell," he said slowly, "Tve had a heart problem, a hernia operation, a bladder infection and antibiotics make me sicker'n a dog. What do you expect?"

Jordan was Fibber and his wife, Marian, was Molly, as well as the voices of other characters on the half-hour show. They had been married 42 years when she died in 1961. And when she died, so did the magic at 79 Wistful

"We were very close," the old man said, a quaver to his voice. "She had cancer and they gave her 12 months to live. I think she lived 13. Thirteen? Yes, well, 13 or something like that." While they lasted, they were

57,000-a-week stars in a medium that also produced Jack Benny, Bob Hope, Burns and Allen, Red Skelton and Edgar Bergen. Many of them worked together

at the old NBC studios at Hollywood and Vine, when Tuesday night captured the attention of the United States.

"I used to see Burns every week," Jordan said in a sitting room of the spacious home he shares with his second wife, Gretchen. They occupy an acre of hilltop, up a winding and tree-shaded canyon road. "We'd get our haircuts at the same time from a barber on Highland Avenue, but then George changed

Jordan shrugged "Well, you know how those things happen."
Pause, "We never reminisced Paust. anyhow. No one cares about the old days. That's all gone, you know? Gone forever."

#### Renewed Interest

Not quite. Old tapes played on late-night radio have piqued the interest of a new generation of "Fibber McGee and Molly" fans. Twelve-year-olds write him fan letters, because the Fibber-Molly humor was non-threatening, and teen-agers write fan letters because they perceive a humanity from Wistful Vista that Archie Bunker never had. "It's funny," Jordan said, forced to confront the new interest, "but I find sud-denly I'm getting maybe a couple letters a day. They keep asking for my picture, because they were raised on television and they're used to seeing things. You don't see things on radio. They wamna know what me and Molly look

The Jordans came to radio in 1925 at Chicago's WENR as part of a repertory company that pro-duced the Smith Family and then a show called "The Smackout."

Jordan played a bucolic old man ("Seems I've always played bucolic old men") who operated a general store stocked with everything imaginable. "Trouble was he could never find anything." Jordan said, "and he'd always say, 'Guess I'm smack outa that,'"

The Johnson Wax Co. picked them up as Fibber McGee and Molly, and what Jordan likes to call "the lovable old liar" and his wife quickly became an Ameri-can tradition. "You're a hard man, McGee" was absorbed into



Fibber McGee and Molly (Jim Jordan and first wife Marian).

the national lexicon. So was the Old Timer's response to a Fibber story, "That's purty good, John-ny, but that ain't the way I heerd

And there was the closet, too. "We were always looking for a running dingus, a gag," Jordan said. He stares at 700 bound scripts from the old Fibber show, as though staring will revive fluttering memories. "Oh, we tried all kinds of things to keep a gag going but nothing worked. Then a writer did a show about how Fibber was slovenly and when he opened a hall closet door, everything fell out. That was it. That was our dingus. That

was our running gag."
It became a weekly occurrence, one of the most familiar sounds in radio. Fibber would open the closet to Molly's horror and everything he had ever saved would crash to the hall floor, ending with a tinkly bell. The sound-effects people made it a classic moment. In the last year or so we never did the closet gag too much," Jordan said. "But if any-

body remembers anything at all, that's it, the damned closet.

Jordan has no interest in appearing in public again. He stays home and watches television mostly and reads a little. He owns no tapes of the Fibber shows but does have some 78 recordings, which he never plays. "The last show I heard," he said. "was the last one I did. Don't get me wrong. I enjoyed it all. I I'm comfortable. Not rich, but He has a son, a daughter, sev-

en grandchildren and two greatgrandchildren who he sees all the time. "I'm not trying for a come-back," he offered puckishly, his smile flickering like a candle in the wind. "I don't have too much to say."

He walks with an effort to the front door and stands there for a moment. "I guess it's enough to think that even when old Jim Jordan is gone, Fibber might last for awhile. He might at that," And the door to 79 Wistful Vista

#### Eva Braun Car' Auctioned: A Hitler One Goes Unsold

An armor-plated Mercedes-Benz that was reportedly a gift from Adolf Hitler to his mistress, Eva Braun, was sold at auction in Phoenix, Ariz., for \$240,000, but one said to be Hitler's parade car failed to draw a required \$500,000 bid. Tom Barrett, a partner in the 10th annual Barrett-Jackson Classic Car Auction, withdrew Hitler's car, another bulletproof Mercedes-Benz 540-K roadster, because the top bid was only \$400,000. The Brann car, a 1938 metallic gold roadster 540-K, was sold to a Fort Worth, Texas, car collector who outbid four other persons. About a thousand cars were sold at the auction, claimed to be the largest of its type in the world, for "close to \$10 million," according to a spokes-man. The top price was \$360,000 for a 1935 Swiss-made Hispano Suiza J12. It was purchased by an unidentified Iranian busines living in England.

A bastion of male supremacy was shattered when the Baker Street Irregulars, fans of Sherlock Holmes, admitted a woman to membership. Dr. Julian Wolfe, head of the New York headquarters of the group, announced that be had enrolled Lisa McGaw of Chapel Hill, N.C., in the Baker Street Irregulars with the honorary title of "Mrs. Hudson," the fictional detective's housekeeper. The Baker Street Irregulars, founded in the 1930s, is the U.S. counterpart of the Sherlock Holmes Society of London and has chapters in cities throughout the United States. McGaw has arranged the Holmes birthday luncheon in New York

each year for the last 40 years.
. Shipping heiress Christina
Onassis has submitted her name as candidate in elections for the board of the Union of Greek Shipowners, to be held next week, an official of the organization said. If elected, she would be the first woman to sit on the board of the union. . . . A federal judge ruled that the Boy Scouts of America have the right to deny a 9-year-old Norman, Okla., girl membership, but her mother said the ruling was a loss to the Boy Scouts. "I'm upset for my child; my child is upset and I don't like it," said Joy Constantikes. "I think it's a loss to the Boy Scouts." District Judge Luther inks handed down the decison that Cub Scouts rules specifically limit membership to boys, reject-ing a \$250,000 lawsuit filed on be-half of Marystephanie Constan-tikes, Eubanks also said in the rul-

ing that the girl's parents and a

female Cub Scout volunteer misrepresented the girl's name to allow her to be temporarily enrolled as a Cub Scout for nine months. He said the use of the name M. Stephanie was an attempt to conceal the fact that she is a girl "I've never in my 40 years ever met a boy named Stephanie," Mrs. Constantikes said. The girl's father, John James Constantikes. filed the suit after the girl's membership was revoked in May.

Sixteen-year-old British international master Nigel Short beat So-viet grandmaster Viktor Kupreichik in the 12th round of the International Chess Congress at Hastings, England. The young Briton beat Kupreichik, 32, in 42 moves.

The Norwegian parliamentary committee that selects the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize has a new chairman. He is Egil Astrik, 69, the former deputy chairman, who was elected by the five-member committee to succeed John San-ness, who retired last month.

A jet plane called The Spirit of America finished a record-break-ing globe trot at Teterboro, N.J. making the trip in 47 hours, 38 minutes and 25 seconds, 10 hours less than the previous record for a business aircraft. "It was just like a picture book," said head pilot Wil-liam Mack. The Gulfstream III jet made refueling stops at Geneva Bahrain, Singapore, Guam, Hawai and Chicago.

Olympic gold medal figure skater Dorothy Hamili has married Dean Paul Martin, son of actor-singer Dean Martin, in a Beverly Hills ceremony attended by 350 guests. The groom, now a lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force, was a worldranked tennis player and a musician in a hit rock group. Hamill tilans to continue to appear in various professional ice shows.

Actor Burt Reynolds is "line" following weekend surgery in Los Angeles for a hernia suffered while filming "The Man Who Loved Cat Dancing" in 1973, a spokesman said. It was the 45-year-old actor's second hernia operation. Reynolds, who often does his own stunts, suffered the hernia when he did several fight scenes and strenuous horseback riding in deep snow

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